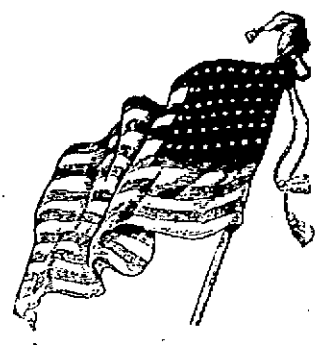


# Newport Mercury

VOLUME CLXI.—NO. 35

NEWPORT, R. I. DECEMBER 28, 1918

WHOLE NUMBER 8,942



## The Mercury.

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO

JOHN P. SANBORN, } Editors.  
A. H. SANBORN, }

Mercury Building,

182 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and sixtieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Terms: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publishers.

## Local Matters.

### RESIDENTIAL HOLD-UP

Mrs. Frank G. Kimball had a very trying experience at her home on Central street on Christmas Eve, which has left her in a very nervous and weakened condition. About 11 o'clock the front door bell rang and when Mrs. Kimball responded she was confronted by two persons, men or boys, wearing handkerchiefs over their faces, who presented revolvers at her. She slammed the door and called her husband, who notified the police by telephone. The intruders lingered on the piazza almost until the police arrived, but no trace of them could be found.

Mrs. Kimball collapsed as soon as she had called her husband and was ill all night, and has since been in a very weak and nervous condition.

On the face of it, the affair has the appearance of a thoughtless prank of boys who did not realize the seriousness of their act, but the police are very desirous of apprehending the parties whether it was a "joke" or a deliberate attempt to rob, as such an affair passes far beyond the limits of humor.

### THE NEW YEAR

The New Year comes in at midnight next Tuesday night, and there will be about the usual observance in this city. The customary watch services will be held as well as a number of social gatherings. For a number of years New Year's Day has been observed in Newport by a general closing of stores and places of business, and it is probable that the same course will be followed this year. The day is a legal holiday in this State, so that all banks and public offices will remain closed throughout the day. The usual Christmas greetings will be distributed by the news and messenger boys throughout the city, and the Mercury carriers will deliver the new Almanac if they can be completed in time. Influenza among the office force has been the cause of considerable delay this year, but the Almanac will be worth waiting for even if it should be delayed a day or two.

### APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1919

The total appropriations recommended by the committee of 25 for the coming year amount to \$1,163,567.33. The estimated receipts of the city are \$36,675.00. It is proposed to issue serial bonds to the amount of \$103,000.00. This leaves \$1,023,882.33 to be raised by taxation. The total appropriations recommended exceed last year's appropriations by \$161,808.34. The committee recommend the increase of the tax rate to \$18 on \$1,000. With the increase of rate it will be incumbent on the assessors to find four million dollars of new property.

### IMPORTANT PUBLIC BEQUESTS

By the will of Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne, which was presented for probate this week, substantial bequests are made to two important local activities, the Nina Lynette Home for the Aged and the Civic League. The bulk of her estate goes to these two organizations, there being bequests of only small amounts to individuals, none of them amounting to more than \$500. The valuable wharf property, owned by her father, the late William J. Swinburne, now occupied by Almy's coal yard, is given to Nina Lynette Home, subject to an annuity of \$100 to be paid to a friend of the testatrix.

After providing for a number of bequests to relatives and friends of small amounts and disposing of certain articles of personal property, all the rest and residue of the estate except the property at 10 Ann street is left to the Civic League, in trust, to establish and maintain a school for practical domestic science, where girls of 16 years of age and over may be taught practical lessons in all matters pertaining to duties of housewife and mother. The house at 118 Pelham street is to be used for the school, and the income of the other property to be used for the support of the school.

Certain articles of personal property, including articles of historical value, paintings, etc., are given to the Newport Historical Society, Newport Art Association, William Ellery Chapter, D. A. R., and the National Society of the D. A. R., while the People's Library is allowed to select such books from her library as may be desired.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board on Thursday evening, Mayor Burdick appointed Aldermen Kirby, Hughes and Martin as a committee to arrange for the inaugural ceremonies on January 6. A communication was received from Captain E. H. Campbell of the Naval Training Station saying that it is proposed to establish a motor bus line to and from the Station, running over a proscribed route and with an established schedule, for the accommodation of the men, their families and friends. He asked that the board approve the plan as soon as possible in order that the orders for three busses might be placed. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Aldermen Hanley and Kirby.

Superintendent Cosling of the Bay State Street Railway, accompanied by Attorney William R. Farvey, came before the board for further discussion of the Carey street pole line. The matter was thrashed out again and it was finally decided to lay out a line on private property and see if locations could be secured for not less than a five-year period.

Communications were received from the Congressional delegation in regard to abandoning the housing contract, and the board will take further steps to keep in touch with Congress so that the matter will not be overlooked.

The committee on gas lights will have a report ready for the representative council at its first meeting, so that action can be taken on the bill for street lighting which has been held up for some months.

There was much excitement in the region of Cozzens Court on Thursday, when an influenza patient, rendered temporarily insane by his illness, leaped from a third story window and was seriously injured by landing on the granolithic sidewalk. At the hospital he was found to have several broken ribs and other internal injuries so that he is in a serious condition. His wife and daughter were considerably injured while trying to restrain his violence. All were attended by Dr. Sweet.

The seriousness of the influenza outbreak at Block Island resulted in a call upon the Newport Chapter of the Red Cross for aid, and on Christmas Day two nurses were despatched for the Island accompanied by a quantity of supplies for handling the epidemic. Owing to the great amount of sickness in Newport, nurses were very hard to obtain, but by hard effort a few more nurses have been obtained from other places.

The report of the committee of 25 is now being printed at the Mercury Office and next week City Clerk Pullerton and the staff in his office will have the task of mailing them. The law requires that the printed report shall be sent to each taxpayer seven days before the representative council can consider it.

Mr. Arthur E. Burland paid a brief visit to Newport this week.

### CHRISTMAS DAY

The weather on Christmas Day was very far from what is considered typical of the season. In fact it was one of the warmest on record for many years. During the preceding night there was a heavy rainfall, and most householders on Christmas spent more time trying to keep their houses cool than they generally spend in trying to warm them up. Nevertheless there was more of the Christmas spirit visible in Newport than has been noticed before in many years. The end of the great world-war and the return home of some of the Newport boys who have been in the service of their country, together with the pending return of those who have gone overseas, all tended to bring about a feeling of joy and Christmas happiness after many years of dread and uncertainty.

Many of the men in the service here were entertained in private homes for Christmas dinner, but for those who were compelled to remain in barracks or on board ship there were bountiful spreads and a general holiday air. At all the government stations only the most necessary work was done, the men being given a holiday as far as possible. The Y. M. C. A. establishments, Community House, and other rest or aid establishments were well patronized throughout the day and there was something doing every minute.

Among the civilians there were few public gatherings, most people preferring to remain quietly in their homes for the day. The annual Christmas observance by Washington Commandery of Knights Templars was held in the Asylum at Masonic Temple at noon with a good attendance of Knights and ladies. Commander James Livesey presided, and proposed the various toasts, which were responded to in an appropriate manner by members of the order, including John P. Sanborn, Dudley E. Campbell, Robert S. Bylingame, Frederick W. Johnstone and Clark Burdick.

Many Newporters have taken an opportunity to shake hands with a well known Newporter, Patrick G. Turner of the 39th Infantry, who spent Christmas with his mother in this city. Private Turner was wounded in the leg at Chateau Thierry and is still under treatment at a base hospital in Rahway, N. J. He was given a short leave of absence to spend the Christmas holidays at home, but will return to the hospital at the expiration of his leave.

There was a largely attended mass meeting at the Newport Opera House on Sunday evening, for the purpose of urging freedom for Ireland. Mr. Cornelius G. Moore presided and the stage was reserved for invited guests of whom there were a large number. A number of strong addresses were made by prominent workers in the cause from different parts of the United States.

The garrisons at the Forts here have shrunk greatly in the last few weeks, as the men have been mustered out and returned to civil life. It is probable that several Coast Artillery regiments will be sent to Fort Adams to be mustered out on their return from overseas, but whether or not the transports will bring them directly to this port is at present unknown.

The gradual reduction in the forces of the primer factory at the Torpedo Station begins today, when 75 girls and a number of men will be laid off. In January there will be two more reductions, so that by the end of the month the force will be reduced to 25 per cent. of its full strength. Those who are first laid off will be the ones who were the last to take employment there.

The December session of the Superior Court came to a close late Friday night of last week, when the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the case of Kerr Brothers vs. Mrs. William A. Armstrong, for \$4,100 and interest. In the divorce case of Thomas J. Wood vs. Louise Wood the decision was for the petitioner on the ground of cruelty.

The Christmas singing by the Community chorus, which was postponed on Christmas Eve because of the rain, will be given on Washington Square on Sunday afternoon if the weather permits. If the weather is inclement, arrangements have been made to use the Lafayette Theatre.

A number of new influenza cases have developed this week, but the situation is regarded as improving. The army and navy restrictions were lifted some time ago.

### MISS ELIZABETH H. SWINBURNE

Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne, who died at her home on Pelham street last week after a short illness, was a life-long Newporter who had endeared herself to a wide circle of friends by her pleasing disposition and her many acts of kindness. A woman of splendid education and unusual intellect, possessed of keen discrimination in art and literature, able to converse intelligently and interestingly on the most diverse subjects, she held the respect and esteem of all who knew her. She was ever ready to lend her aid to any patriotic or charitable purpose, being possessed of an inextinguishable love for her country and a keen desire to aid those who were in less fortunate circumstances than herself. She took a deep interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution, having served as Regent of William Ellery Chapter of this city as well as State Regent of Rhode Island. She was also a member and an active worker in the Current Topics Club, the Unity Club and the Civic League. She had been a member of the Board of Directors of the Redwood Library and a member of the trustees of the Channing Memorial Church. In all these organizations her associates had learned to defer to her well balanced judgment and to give careful consideration to any opinion that she might care to express.

Miss Swinburne was a daughter of the late William J. Swinburne, who was for several years mayor of Newport and afterward represented this city in the General Assembly of Rhode Island. She was graduated from the Rogers High School in the class of 1874, and was later graduated from the Rhode Island Normal School. She had traveled extensively both in this country and abroad.

### ARTHUR W. TALBOT

Mr. Arthur W. Talbot, a grandson of the late Rev. Micah W. Talbot, and one of the best known newspaper men in the State, died very suddenly at his home in Providence this week, death being due to pneumonia following a cold. He had been for a number of years a member of the staff of the Providence Journal and for several years past had been in charge of the State House news forces, which brought him into intimate contact with men from all parts of the State. He had also been connected with that part of the Journal staff that had developed some of the most startling discoveries of German plots in America and in this direction had been of great service to his country. He was a thorough newspaper man, of pleasing personality and had a wide circle of friends. His judgment was frequently deferred to by those high in authority throughout the State, who had learned to appreciate the value of his active brain, coupled with wide experience in affairs of state.

Mr. Talbot's grandfather, Rev. Micah W. Talbot, was well known in Newport, having been a Methodist minister here, who in company with the late Rev. Lucius D. Davis, purchased the Newport Daily News many years ago. He died several years ago at the age of 96.

### A GOOD RAINFALL

Nearly an inch of rain has fallen this week, which has been greatly appreciated by all those who have any interest in the water supply, which ought to mean everybody in Newport. Tuesday night, the night before Christmas, it rained steadily for a large part of the night the total rainfall being considerably more than a half-inch. Although this interfered somewhat with the last moment shopping in the stores most people were glad to see it come. The precipitation for the year is far below the average and much more rain is needed before the ponds can show much signs of restoration. Now it is to be hoped that severe weather may be avoided in order that the ponds may remain free from ice which would tie up a considerable quantity of the available water supply.

### HEAT ONCE MORE

The Bay State Street Railway Company has issued orders to all of its trainmen regarding the heating of cars this winter. The coal situation is such that the Company is enabled to return to normal heating conditions as specified by the Public Service Commission, and the orders issued provide for maintaining heat in all cars in accordance with normal requirements.

All food restrictions in restaurants have now been removed and a customer can now eat as much as he likes or as much as he can pay for. The prices continue at high water mark.

### CITY INAUGURATION

The inauguration of the new city government will take place on the first Monday in January, which falls this year on January 6, which is almost as late as it can come. This year a new mayor will be inaugurated. Mayor Clark Burdick, who has been elected a member of Congress, will give place to Tax Commissioner Jeremiah P. Mahoney, and considerable interest attaches to the first address of the new city head. Owing to the fact that Judge Mahoney had no opposition at the polls, he was not obliged to declare himself on municipal issues, but as there are many serious problems confronting the city at the present time the public is naturally interested to learn what the attitude of his administration will be.

A new feature of the first meeting of the new representative council this year will be the reception of the report of the committee of 25 and the adoption of the budget for next year. This is made possible by an amendment passed by the General Assembly last winter. Heretofore the committee of 25 has been appointed at the first meeting of the year and has struggled with its task for some three months so that the budget could not be adopted until late March or early April. This of course has delayed the assessment of the municipal taxes and has made it necessary for the city to hire money in anticipation of the collection of the tax, as well as delaying the beginning of city business of all kinds. Last year the General Assembly passed an act allowing the Chairman of the representative council to appoint the committee of 25 in the previous year so that they can now report at the first meeting. This committee has now completed its task and has prepared the budget for submission to the council. This budget is a big one and will probably require a city tax of \$18 on each \$1,000 if it is adopted as recommended. There is little likelihood that any reduction from this budget will be made, but it is possible that some items of expense may be added by the council.

As far as can be learned there are few contests on the slate for the more important city offices. The representative council has generally followed the policy of keeping in office the men who have done their duty, although occasionally some new man has developed strength enough to oust the man in office.

### STATE INAUGURATION

The new State government will be inaugurated with the usual ceremonies on Tuesday, January 7, when Governor Beekman will take the oath of office for another term of two years. One of the first duties that the new General Assembly will have to perform will be the election of a General Treasurer for the term for which the late Walter A. Read was elected, but never qualified. The selection of a Speaker of the House, over which there was a possibility of a contest in the Republican camp, is probably simplified by the appointment of Richard W. Jennings as temporary General Treasurer, which leaves the field free for Arthur P. Sumner of Providence. If Justice Darius Baker of this city resigns his seat on the Supreme Court bench, as is generally anticipated, there will be a lively contest for that office, with a probability that one of the Superior Court justices will be promoted to the higher court. In that event there will be a vacancy on the Superior Court bench and Judge Hugh B. Baker of this city, a son of Judge Darius Baker will probably be a candidate for the office, with strong probabilities of success. His selection would be distinctly pleasing to the people of Newport.

Block Islanders are still hopeful that their little steamer Juliette will be allowed to carry passengers to and from the Island. The vessel was secured through the efforts of Senator Ray G. Lewis, but after she had been overhauled and equipped the Federal inspectors ruled that she could not carry passengers outside of Narragansett Bay, on the ground that she was too small. On Tuesday the vessel made a trip to the Island in very severe weather, having the inspectors on board and the Islanders are hopeful that the excellent performance of the boat on that occasion will result in a modification of the ruling.

Mr. Thomas A. Spencer, a former well known Newport business man and musician, is critically ill at his home in Philadelphia.

The condition of Deputy Sheriff Frank L. DeBois does not change a great deal from day to day. He is very critically ill.

### PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent)

The annual meeting of Eureka Lodge, I. O. O. F. was held at Oakland Hall when the following officers were elected:

Noble Grand—De Forest Macomber. Vice Grand—James Ritchie. Recording Secretary—Emerson A. Bishop.

Financial Secretary—John Spooner. Treasurer—Gordon MacDonald. The installation will take place early in January.

At the Christian Church on Christmas Eve there was a Christmas tree and appropriate exercises. In spite of the unpleasant weather there was a good attendance. The exercises were very interesting. Those assisting with the program were: Annie Napier, Alpheus Burroughs, Lawrence Thurston, Bella Napier, Elsie Burroughs, Jemima Napier, Herman Walker, Carlotta Coggeshall, Della Phillips, Jessie Napier, James Napier, Annie Saddington, William Napier and Mrs. Warren Sherman. The choir sang several selections appropriate to the season. The members of the choir were Mrs. Edward Saddington, Mrs. Charles Burroughs, Mrs. Philip Bridgeman, Mrs. Warren R. Sherman, Mr. Edward Saddington, Mr. Charles Burroughs, Mr. Philip Bridgeman and Mr. Alonzo E. Borden.

Mr. Carleton Daniels, who has been honorably discharged from the National Army, has been visiting friends here.

Mr. John Chase, who has been spending two weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Chase, has returned to Baltimore.

Miss Fannie T. Clarke, who has been caring for Mrs. Thomas Holman, has returned to her home.

Mrs. Letitia Lawton is entertaining her son, Theodore Lawton, and Mrs. Lawton and their young son, of Leo Center, New York.

Mr. Levi Almy, formerly of this town, now of Seymour, Conn., has been injured and is now in a hospital there.

Mr. William Almy of Union street is at the Newport Hospital, where he underwent an operation.

There will be a Christmas Carol service at St. Mary's Church on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, but there will not be any Christmas tree.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Anthony entertained on Christmas Day Mr. and Mrs. J. Harrison Peckham and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Clarke and family, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith and family, Miss Kate L. Durfee, Mrs. S. A. Carter and Miss Molly Gray.

Miss Louise Gray was badly injured Sunday evening. She was walking in the road near her home about five o'clock when a machine going toward Newport ran into her from the back, throwing her into the air. She landed on her face and chest, which were very badly cut and bruised, as were her limbs. On one knee several stitches were required to close the wound. A second machine was coming from Newport. The south-bound car dimmed its lights, but not so the north-bound one, so the driver could not see what was in the road just in front of him. He was proceeding slowly and stopped at once. Miss Gray was accompanied by Mr. John Moore of Newport and he was badly injured, receiving a slight concussion of the brain and many cuts and bruises. The driver of the car took the two injured people to the Newport Hospital, where they were cared for, then brought them home again. Two of Mr. Moore's teeth were broken and one of Miss Gray's teeth was broken. Miss Gray's clothing was ruined. She is a stenographer at the Newport Young Men's Christian Association, and at Christmas she received from her associates there a sterling silver manicure set.

Mr. Herman Holman, U. S. N., of Otisville, N. Y., is spending a 5-days furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Holman.

Miss Edna Malone, a yeowoman, of New London, Conn., is spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Malone.

Mr. Fred Regal, U. S. N. R. F., of New London, Conn., is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Tallman at Cossy Corner.

Mr. Albert L. Purcell, U. S. A., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Purcell at Oakland Farm. Before entering the army Mr. Purcell was a draftsman in the ordnance department of the army at Washington, D. C.

Aquidneck Postoffice is to be closed after February 28th, and all mail will be delivered directly from Newport. It is said that in many cases letters will be received a day sooner than they are now.

There was a large attendance at the Christmas exercises at St. Paul's Church on Christmas Eve. The children's choir sang carols during the service in the church. Later there was an entertainment in the Parish House, where there were recitations, songs and tableaux.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Howard Pierce and Miss Muriel Pierce, who have been at Houston, Texas, arrived here on Tuesday afternoon. Lieut. Pierce has a 20-days furlough, after which he will probably return to Texas, where he is with the Aviation department.

Lieutenant Reginald Norman, U. S. N., is spending some time with Mrs. Norman.

Mrs. William F. Brayton, chairman of the Committee for the Red Cross Christmas roll-call for Portsmouth, reported 123 names. Mrs. George Elliott, chairman for South Portsmouth, reported 123 names.

# The Lone Tree Sentinel; or, Ghosts on the Firing Line

By  
**Sergeant Arthur Guy  
Empey**  
Author of "Over the Top,"  
"First Call," Etc.

Mr. Empey's Experiences  
During His Seventeen  
Months in the First  
Line Trenches of the  
British Army in France

(Copyright, 1917, by The McGraw-Hill Book Company)

One sunny afternoon our gun crew was sitting on the fire step of a front-line trench, just in front of Gomme-court wood.

Happy Houghton was busily engaged in rigging up a flash screen to hide the flare of our gun, which we were to mount on the parapet that night.

Sailor Bill was sewing a piece of khaki cloth over his tin hat, because the night previous, while on sentry go, standing in the moonlight, with his head over the top the rays from the moon had reflected from his steel helmet and a couple of German bullets had knocked up the dirt within a few feet of his head.

As was usual with him, Hungry Foxcroft was wrestling with a tin of bully beef, while "Curly" Wallace was hunting for cooties.

Ikey Honey, with our mascot, Jim, was sitting on the fire-step, his back

you? They called him 'Aunt Jerry,' but he weren't 'aunted'; he could just see 'e could see into the future; could sort o' tell what was agoin' to happen. 'E could talk to the dead, and they told 'im. 'E always 'ad spirits around 'im—ghosts, you call 'em, but there ain't no such thing as ghosts—they're souls wanderin' around; they're about us now—I slowly eased down the fire-step away from him.

"Jerry used to talk to the dead; 'e would sit in a cemetery at night while in rest billets, and receive messages from them what can't speak no more.

"Sometimes, lyte at night, I can 'ear for awy, voices callin' to me, but as yet I can't understand 'em, but I will—I will."

My blood began to curdle. Curly Wallace, placing his hand on the speaker's knee, softly said:

"Righto, mate, we know you can see far beyond us, but tell us o' 'Aunt Jerry' and the poms 'e wrote the day before 'e clicked it at the lone tree."

Jerry's brother nodded in a comprehending way, and reaching into the pocket of his tunic drew out a creased and muddy piece of paper, which he opened out upon his knee, and then, in an unnatural, singsong voice, which sent shivers through us, recited the following poem:

Between the lines, in No Man's Land,  
With foliage gone, and trunk that's  
lone,  
A lonely sentry takes his stand,  
Silently watching from morn to morn.

On starlit nights, when moon is bright,  
And spreads its rays of ghostlike  
beams;  
Against the sky, that tree of blight,  
A ghastly hangman's gibbet seems.

When night is black, and wind's faint  
sigh,  
Through its shellhorn branches moans,  
A call to men, "To die, to die!"  
They answer it with groans and groans,

But obey the call, for "more and more,"  
And death sits by and grins and grins,  
And watches the fast-growing score,  
The harvest of his sentry's whims.

There they lie huddled, friend and foe,  
Ghastly heaps, English, Hun and  
French—  
And still those piles forever grow,  
They are fed by the "Men of the  
Trench."

No tombstone cross to mark their fall,  
No tombstone cross, no carved rocks,  
Just the lone tree with its grim call,  
Which forever mocks and mocks.

When Jerry's brother had finished, a dead silence ensued. I nervously lighted a fag, and out of the corner of my eye noticed that Sailor Bill was unconsciously squirming on the fire-step.

Letting out a sigh, which seemed to whistle between his teeth, our "guest" carried on:

"Jerry weren't much at cheerful writing, because 'e 'ad a calling. Even back 'ome in Blighty, 'e weren't much for lights nor fun. 'E took after our mother. The neighbors called 'er 'aunted, too, but she weren't. She could see things, like Jerry.

"This 'ere lone tree sentinel Jerry writes about was an old tree in No Man's land, about a hundred yards from our front-line trench. It was pretty well knocked about by bullets and shell fragments. It made a pretty good guide post, stickin' sort o' lonely like up against the skyline at night. Reconnoitering patrols and bombing parties used it to show 'em the 'y're back' to their trenches, because, 'e know, out there in the blackness it's easy to lose your 'y're, unless you 'ave spirits a-guidin' you.

"Lots of times English and German patrols would meet near the lone tree, and many a 'and-to-and fight would lyke place around its roots.

"At that part o' the line it were pretty 'ot, what with the rifle and machine-gun firing. The only time there would be a lull in the firing was when a reconnoitering patrol was out in front, and then, as you know, you couldn't fire for fear o' 'ittin' your own blokes. All around the lone tree were scattered many bodies, mostly English and German. Some o' 'em 'ad been a-lyin' there for weeks, and when the wind were a-blowin' from the German lines towards us it were sort o' unpleasant in our front line.

"Every time the captain would call for soldiers for a reconnoitering patrol, 'Aunt Jerry, as you call 'im, always put 'is bloomin' nym on the list. It got so that after a while 'e never asked if 'e wanted to go; the captain would just naturally put 'is nym down as agoin'.

"In our dugout, Jerry would tell me 'ow many dead were around the tree. 'Ow 'e could count 'em in the dark, I don't know, but 'e could see—'e could see."

"Sometimes in the daytime 'e would rig up a periscope on 'is own, and sit on the fire-step for hours lookin' out in No Man's land at the lone tree, and the bodies around it. This sort o' got on our captain's nerves, and 'e gave Jerry orders not to use a periscope. After this order Jerry used to sit off by 'imself on the fire-step a musin' and a musin'. The other blokes laughed at 'im, but I knew what he were doin'—'e were stickin' to the spirit of the lone tree.

"Then 'e got sort o' reckless, and because it were against orders for 'im to use a periscope, 'e used to, in the bloomin' daytime, stick 'is 'ead over the top and gaze in the direction of the lone tree. Bullets from German snipers would kick up the dirt and tear the sandbags all around 'im, but none o' 'em ever 'it 'im. No bullet ever myde could kill 'Aunt Jerry, as you call 'im.

"The rest o' the blokes in the trench would pull 'im down off the fire-step. They thought they were a-savin' his life, but Jerry weren't afraid from bullets. 'E knew, and so did I, that they couldn't 'arm 'im. Then our captain—'e 'ad brains, 'e 'ad—said that Jerry was balmy, and gave orders to the sergeant major to take 'im back to the doctors, to send 'im to Blighty. Jerry was told about this the night before 'e was to leave. 'E was greatly upset, and did nothin' but talk to the spirits—the air was full of 'em—I could 'ear their voices, too.

"That night about ten o'clock Jerry

was missed. The next morning 'e was still a-missin'. For two days nothin' was 'eard of Jerry. Then the Royal Irish Rifles took over a sector of trench on our right. A lot of our blokes told 'em about Jerry bein' a-missin'. A few o' 'em got around me, and I described Jerry to 'em, but I weren't afraid for Jerry—I knew where 'e was—'e were with 'is spirits.

"That night an Irish patrol went out and when they returned they brought a body with them; said they'd found it at the foot o' the lone tree. It were Jerry, all right, but 'e weren't 'im no more. Two bloomin' doctors examined 'im, lookin' for wounds. 'E was dead, all right, and that bloomin' captain—'e 'ad brains, 'e 'ad—was responsible for 'is death. 'E 'ad tried to tell Jerry awy from 'is spirits, so Jerry crawled out to the lone tree to answer 'is call. 'E answered it, and now 'e's with the spirits 'e loved, and some time I'll be able to talk to 'im. 'E's with 'em, all right, I know—I know."

Just then Jim started to whimper. I guess if the truth were known, we all felt like whimpering.

Without another word, Jerry's brother got up, and muttering to himself, passed out of sight around the traverse. As he disappeared from view, Sailor Bill exclaimed:

"Blawst my deadlights, but if a bloke like that ever slipped in the navy, in a fortnight's time 'e would bloom in' well be an admiral, because 'e would be the only one left in the blinkin' navy. Gives me the proper creeps! 'Ow in 'ell 'is company stands for 'im I don't know. 'Ow about it, Curly—why 'asn't 'e been sent to Blighty as balmy?"

"I'll tell you, Bill," answered Curly. "This bloke only gets these fits occasionally. 'E's a d—d good soldier—always on the job, and next to Corporal French and his brother 'Aunt Jerry, 'e's the best scout for work in No Man's land that's ever put a foot in these blinkin' ditches. It's only lately that 'e's been 'avin' these spells so often, and yesterday the sergeant major told me that 'e was under observation and that it would only be a short time before 'e was shipped back."

"Is it a fact, Curly," asked Happy, "that this 'Aunt Jerry' crawled out there the way his brother says, and that he was found dead without a



Brought in the Bleeding Body of Jim.

wound on him? If it's so, he must have had a bloody poor heart and died that way."

Curly answered: "It sure is so, because I got it from a lieutenant in 'Aunt Jerry's section."

Jim was still whimpering. This got on Ikey's nerves; he gave him a sharp cuff on the side of the head. This was the first time a hand had been raised against Jim since he had joined us months back. He gave Ikey a piteous look, and sticking his stump of a tail between his legs disappeared from the fire bay. Two days later Ikey made up for that slap, because at the risk of his life, during an attack, he raced into No Man's land under heavy fire and brought in the bleeding body of Jim.

All afternoon we tried to be as cheerful as possible, but our merriment was very artificial. Every laugh seemed forced and strained. 'Aunt Jerry had sure put the "kibosh" on us.

That night Curly, Happy and I were on watch from ten to twelve, and, believe me, we never spent a worse two hours in our lives. There was not a word spoken among us. I was thinking of 'Aunt Jerry, and no doubt the other two were doing likewise.

A few days later Jerry's brother was sent back to Blighty, and no doubt right now is in some insane asylum in Blighty communicating with 'Aunt Jerry and his spirits.

The front-line sector.

The stable we had to sleep in was an old, rainshackle affair, absolutely overrun with rats, big, black fellows, who used to chew up our leather equipment; eat our rations, and run over our bodies at night. German gas had no effect on these rodents; in fact, they seemed to thrive on it. The floor space would comfortably accommodate about twenty men lying down, but when thirty-three, including equipment, were crowded into it, it was nearly unbearable.

The roof and walls were full of shell holes. When it rained a constant drip, drip, drip was in order. We were so crowded that if a fellow was unlucky enough (and nearly all of us in this instance were unlucky) to sleep under a hole, he had to grin and bear it. It was like sleeping beneath a shower bath.

At one end of the billet, with a ladder leading up to it, was a sort of grain bin, with a door in it. This place was the headquarters of our guests, the rats. Many a stormy cabinet meeting was held there by them. Many a boot was thrown at it during the night to let them know that Tommy Atkins objected to the matter under discussion. Sometimes one of these missiles would ricochet, and land on the upturned countenance of a snoring Tommy, and for about half an hour even the rats would pause in admiration of his flow of language.

On the night in question we flopped down in our wet clothes, and were soon asleep. As was usual, No. 2 gun's crew were together.

The last time we had rested in this particular village, it was inhabited by civilians, but now it was deserted. An order had been issued, two days previous to our arrival, that all civilians should move farther back of the line.

I had been asleep about two hours when I was awakened by Sailor Bill shaking me by the shoulder. He was trembling like a leaf, and whispered to me:

"Wake up, Yank, this ship's haunted. There's someone aloft who's b—mounin' for the last hour. Sounds like the wind in the rigging. I ain't scared of humans or Germans, but when it comes to messin' in with spirits it's time for me to go below. Lend your ear and cast your deadlights on that grain locker, and listen."

I listened sleepily for a minute or so, but could hear nothing. Coming to the conclusion that Sailor Bill was dreaming things I was again soon asleep.

Perhaps fifteen minutes had elapsed when I was rudely awakened.

"Yank, for God's sake, come aboard and listen!" I listened, and sure enough, right out of that grain bin overhead came a moaning and whimpering, and then a scratching against the floor. My hair stood on end. Bleinded with the drip, drip of the rain, and the occasional scurrying of a rat overhead, that noise had a supernatural sound. I was really frightened; perhaps my nerves were a trifle unstrung from our recent tour in the trenches.

I awakened Ikey Honey, while Sailor Bill roused Happy Houghton and Hungry Foxcroft.

Hungry's first words were, "What's the matter, breakfast ready?"

In as few words as possible we told them what had happened. By the light of a candle I had lighted their faces appeared as white as chalk. Just then the whimpering started again, and we were frozen with terror. The tension was relieved by Ikey's voice:

"I admit I'm afraid of ghosts, but that sounds like a dog to me. What's going up the ladder to investigate?"

No one volunteered.

I had an old deck of cards in my pocket. Taking them out, I suggested cutting the low man to go up the ladder. They agreed. I was the last to cut. I got the ace of clubs. Sailor Bill was stuck with the five of diamonds. Upon this, he insisted that it should be the best two out of three cuts, but we overruled him, and he was unanimously elected for the job.

With a "So long, mates, I'm going aloft," he started toward the ladder, with the candle in his hand, stumbling over the sleeping forms of many. Sundry grunts, moans, and curses followed in his wake.

As soon as he started to ascend the ladder, a "tap-tap-tap" could be heard from the grain bin. We waited in fear and trembling the result of his mission. Hungry was encouraging him with "Cheerio, mate, the worst is yet to come."

After many pauses Bill reached the top of the ladder and opened the door. We listened with bated breath. Then he shouted:

"Blawst my deadlights, if it ain't a poor dog! Come alongside mate,

you're on a lee shore, and in a sorry plight."

Oh, what a relief those words were to us!

With the candle in one hand and a dark object under his arm, Bill re-

turned and deposited in our midst the scariest-looking specimen of a cur dog you ever set eyes on. It was so weak it couldn't stand. But that look in its eyes—just gratitude, plain gratitude. His stump of a tail was pounding against my mess tin, and sounded just like a message in the Morse code. Happy swore that it was sending S. O. S.

We were like a lot of school children, every one wanting to help and making suggestions at the same time. Hungry suggested giving it something to eat, while Ikey wanted to play on his infernal Jew's-harp, claiming it was a musical dog. Hungry's suggestion met our approval, and there was a general scramble for haversacks. All we could muster was some hard bread and a big piece of cheese.

His ribs wouldn't eat bread, and also refused the cheese, but not before sniffing at it for a couple of minutes. I was going to throw the cheese away, but Hungry said he would take it. I gave it to him.

We were in a quandary. It was evident that the dog was starving and in a very weak condition. Its coat was lacerated all over, probably from the bites of rats. That stump of a tail kept sending S. O. S. against my mess tin. Every tap went straight to our hearts. We would get something to eat for that mutt if we were shot for it.

Sailor Bill volunteered to burglarize the quartermaster's stores for a can of unsweetened condensed milk, and left on his perilous venture. He was gone about twenty minutes. During his absence, with the help of a baridge and a capsule of iodine, we cleaned the wounds made by the rats. I have bandaged many a wounded Tommy, but never received the amount of thanks that that dog gave with its eyes.

Then the billet door opened and Sailor Bill appeared. He looked like the wreck of the Hesperus, uniform torn, covered with dirt and flour, and a beautiful black eye, but he was smiling, and in his hand he carried the precious can of milk. We asked no questions, but opened the can. Just as we were going to pour it out Happy butted in and said it should be mixed with water; he ought to know, because his sister back in Blighty had a baby, and she always mixed water with its milk. We could not dispute this evidence, so water was demanded. We would not use the water in our water bottles, as it was not fresh enough for our new mate. Happy volunteered to get some from the well, that is, if we would promise not to feed his royal highness until he returned. We promised, because Happy had proved that he was an authority on the feeding of babies. By this time the rest of the section were awake and were crawling around us, asking numerous questions and admiring our newly found friend. Sailor Bill took this opportunity to tell of his adventures while in quest of the milk.

"I had a fair wind, and the passage was good until I came alongside the quartermaster's shack, then the sea got rough. When I got aboard I could hear the wind blowing through the rigging of the supercargo (quartermaster sergeant snoring), so I was safe. I set my course due north to the ration hold, and got my grappling frogs on a cask of milk, and came about on my homeward-bound passage, but something was amiss with my wheel, because I ran nose on into him, caught him on the rail, and ships. Then it was reel boarders, and it started to blow big guns. His first shot put out my starboard light, and I keeled over. I was in the trough of the sea, but soon righted, and then it was a stern chase, with me in the lead. Getting into the open sea, I made a port tack and hove to in this cove with the milk safely in tow."

Most of us didn't know what he was talking about, but surmised that he had got into a mixup with the quartermaster sergeant. This surmise proved correct.

Just as Bill finished his narration a loud splash was heard, and Happy's voice came to us. It sounded very far off:

"Help, I'm in the well! Hurry up, I can't swim! Then a few unintelligible words intermixed with blub! blub! and no more.

We ran to the well and away down we could hear an awful splashing. Sailor Bill yelled down "Look out below; stand from under; bucket coming!" With that he tossed the windlass. In a few seconds a spluttering voice from the depths yelled to us, "Haul away!"

It was hard work hauling him up. We had raised him about ten feet from the water, when the handle of the windlass got loose from our grip, and down went the bucket and Happy. A loud splash came to us, and grabbing the handle again, we worked like Trojans. A volley of curses came from that well which would have shocked Old Nick himself.

When we got Happy safely out, he was a sight worth seeing. He did not

even notice us. Never said a word, just filed his witter bottle from the water in the bucket, and went back to the billet. We followed, my mess tin was still sending S. O. S.

Happy, though dripping wet, silently fixed up the milk for the dog. In appetite the canine was a close second to Hungry Foxcroft. After lapping all he could hold, our mascot closed his eyes and his tail ceased wagging. Sailor Bill took a dry flannel shirt from his pack, wrapped the dog in it and informed us:

"Me and my mate are going below, so the rest of you lubbers batten down and turn in."

We all waited the honor of sleeping with the dog, but did not dispute Sailor Bill's right to the privilege. By this time the bunch were pretty sleepy and tired, and turned in without much coaxing, as it was pretty near day-break.

Next day we figured out that perhaps one of the French kiddies had put the dog in the grain bin, and, in the excitement of packing up and leaving, had forgotten he was there.

Sailor Bill was given the right to christen our new mate. He called him Jim. In a couple of days Jim came around all right, and got very frisky. Every man in the section loved that dog.

Sailor Bill was court-martialed for his mixup with the quartermaster sergeant, and got seven days field punishment No. 1. This meant that two hours each day for a week he would be tied to the wheel of a limber. During these two-hour periods Jim would be at Bill's feet, and, no matter how much we coaxed him with choice morsels of food, he would not leave until Bill was untied. When Bill was loose Jim would have nothing to do with him—just walked away in contempt. Jim respected the king's regulations, and had no use for defaulters.

At a special meeting held by the section Jim had the oath of allegiance read to him. He barked his consent, so we solemnly swore him in as a soldier of the Imperial British army, fighting for king and country. Jim made a better soldier than any one of us, and died for his king and country. Died without a whimper of complaint.

From the village we made several trips to the trenches; each time Jim accompanied us. The first time under fire he put the stump of his tail between his legs, but stuck to his post. When "currying in" if we neglected to give Jim something to carry, he would make such a noise barking that we soon fixed him up.

Each day Jim would pick out a different man of the section to follow. He would stick to this man, eating and sleeping with him, until the next day, and then it would be some one else's turn. When a man had Jim with him, it seemed as if his life were charmed. No matter what he went through, he would come out safely. We looked upon Jim as a good-luck sign, and believe me, he was.

Whenever it came Ikey Honey's turn for Jim's company, he was overjoyed, because Jim would sit in dignified silence, listening to the Jew's-harp. Honey claimed that Jim had a soul for music, which was more than he would say about the rest of us.

Once, at daybreak, we had to go over the top in an attack. A man in the section named Dalton was selected by Jim as his mate in this affair.

The crew of gun No. 2 were to stay in the trench for overhead fire purposes, and, if necessary, to help repel a probable counter-attack by the enemy. Dalton was very merry, and hadn't the least fear or misgivings as to his safety, because Jim would be with him through it all.

In the attack, Dalton, closely followed by Jim, had got about sixty yards into No Man's land, when Jim was hit in the stomach by a bullet. Poor old Jim toppled over, and lay still. Dalton turned around, and, just as he did so, we saw him throw up his hands and fall face forward.

Ikey Honey, who was No. 3 on our gun, seeing Jim fall, scrambled over the parapet, and, through that rain of shells and bullets, raced to where Jim was, picked him up, and tucking him under his arm, returned to our trench in safety. If he had gone to rescue a wounded man in this way he would have no doubt been awarded the Victoria Cross. But he only brought in poor bleeding, dying Jim.

Ikey laid him on the fire-step alongside of our gun, but we could not attend to him, because we had important work to do. So he died like a soldier, without a look of reproach for our heartless treatment. Just watched our every movement until his lights burned out. After the attack, what was left of our section gathered around Jim's bloodstained body. There wasn't a dry eye in the crowd.

Next day we wrapped him in a small Union Jack belonging to Happy, and laid him to rest, a Soldier of the King. We put a little wooden cross over his grave, which read:

PRIVATE JIM,  
MACHINE-GUN COMPANY;  
KILLED IN ACTION  
APRIL 10, 1918.  
A DOG WITH A MAN'S HEART.

Although the section has lost lots of men, Jim is never forgotten.

A DIFFERENT ANSWER.  
"Am I the first girl you have loved?"

"Oh, no. You are about the tenth, and my taste has improved right along."



"Blast My Deadlights, If It Ain't a Poor Dog!"

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## New York, New Haven

## &amp; Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time table Revised Nov. 21, 1918.  
 Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston, week days 6:30, 6:50, 7:10, 11:10 a. m., 1:13, 3:10, 5:05, 5:32 (for Fall River), 9:10 p. m.  
 Sundays—Leave Newport 6:55, 7:55, 11:10 a. m., 3:10, 5:05, 7:10 (for Fall River), 9:10 p. m.  
 Middletown and Portsmouth—6:50, 11:10 a. m., 1:13, 3:10, 5:05, 5:32 (Portsmouth only), 9:10 p. m.  
 Fall River—6:50, 7:50, 8:15, 11:10 a. m., 1:13, 3:10, 5:05, 5:32, 9:10 p. m.  
 Middleboro—7:10 p. m.  
 Plymouth—7:10 p. m.  
 New Bedford—6:55, 7:55, 8:15, 11:10 a. m., 1:13, 3:10, 5:05, 9:10 p. m.  
 Providence (via Fall River)—6:55, 6:50, 8:15, 11:10 a. m., 1:13, 3:10, 5:05, 5:32, 9:10 p. m.

Newport & Providence  
Street Ry Co.

JUNE 1, 1918

Cars Leave Washington  
Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—6:50, 7:40, 8:50 A. M., then each hour to 8:50 P. M.

SUNDAYS—7:50 A. M., then each hour to 9:50 P. M.

## HOW BIG GUN WAS FOUND

French Artillery Officers Made Careful Measurements, and the Result of the Matter Was Easy.

Careful measurements of two holes made by a single shell in passing through two awnings in a Paris factory enabled French artillery officers to locate the great German long-range gun by a feat of mathematics. The two awnings were several feet apart and the relation of one to the other gave perfect data on the course which the shell had taken as it approached the earth. After the apertures had been measured to the one-thousandth part of an inch and the direction of the shell's fall exactly established, the earlier career of the shell became a problem on paper. By applying the laws governing the flight of projectiles, and allowing for the wind, the state of the atmosphere and other considerations, French artillery officers were able to follow back the course of the shell to the mouth of the cannon in the forest of St. Gobain, after which it was speedily demolished by French artillery.

**Wisdom of Daylight Saving.**  
 Who ever thinks nowadays that the sun is an hour behind the clock? Who ever tells himself it "really is five o'clock" when it is six? We go peacefully to bed when the clock tells us to; we arise by the same token; we eat, play and work by the Promethean instrument which, for war and common sense purposes, is stealing 60 golden minutes every day from the sun to benefit the human race. And nary a vulture of any description is tearing at the clock's vitals for filching the same.

Here and there is a little petty thievery such as the beginning of baseball games at 3:30 o'clock that used to begin at three o'clock; but the public is too busy with great work, and at present with the races and golf recreation to worry about that. In general, America is living by the clock as it should do, and the wisdom of the daylight savings law is a thousand times manifest. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Italians Save Wood Ashes.

Increased wood-burning and scarcity of chemical fertilizers are reported by Consul Haven of Turin to be turning attention in Italy to the saving and collection of wood ashes. Of the many constituents, the potash is of importance for fertilizing. The potash in wood ash averages 6 to 19 per cent, and the quantity per ton of wood ranges from one pound from spruce to 8.31 from oak and 9.9 from elm. A ton of wormwood yields 160.93 pounds of potash in 241.73 of ash; fumaria, 174.16 pounds of potash in 482.81 of ash.

## HINTS OF THE FASHIONS.

Blouses of georgette and silk jersey are trimmed with embroidery, and many of these models have choker collars and elbow-length sleeves.

An exquisite hat recently seen had a crown of seal fur and a brim of metal brocade ribbon.

As winter advances the vogue of stocks and jabots increases, and many very smart tailored stocks and daintily frilly jabots are ready in the shops for the assured demand.

Accordion-plaited chiffon velvet combined with plain velvet is used for smart round turbans that are absolutely devoid of trimming.

The ever popular, never out of fashion blue serge dress is with us again this season. One particularly pleasing model is trimmed with embroidery done in green, tan and a blue tinge lighter than the navy of the dress, combined with black buttons and black corded bonnet.

**Try to Read Wisely.**  
 The habit of reading wisely is by no means an easy one to acquire, but unless acquired, the mind is likely to become so cloyed with literary sweetmeats or satiated with academic treatises that it revolts indignantly, and for the time at least refuses to respond to the demands which habit places upon it.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

## FRENCH RETURN TO THEIR WRECKED HOMES



French peasants return to their deserted village after it had been taken by the Americans.

SEA LIFE FOR  
FOLKS ASHORE

Interesting Phase of "Back-to-the-Sea" Movement of National Proportions.

## TO CAN SIGHTS AND SOUNDS

Phonograph Records of Sailors' Songs and Chanteys—Moving Pictures Showing the Daily Life of the Sailor.

In earlier times the yarn of the sailor home from sea was the medium through which many shore-going folks visualized life on the ocean blue. It was far more graphic than a written narrative. In consequence Jack was always a hero when he told the story of his voyages.

Today, while the sailor's story still has its charm, it has powerful modern rivals in its appeal to the minds and hearts of the landsmen back home.

Nowadays it is not necessary for sweethearts or wife to wait for Jack's return to learn how his voyage is going. The unseen waves of the radio bring news of the distant ship from the sea in the twinkling of an eye. Officials authorized to receive such messages in wartime know from day to day just where the ships they are interested in are steaming, and how they fare.

Under war conditions the public, perforce, has lacked such information, but a more general diffusion of marine news has come with the lifting of the censor's ban on publication of ship movements.

In these times in fact landlubbers may see "counterfeit presentations" of sea sights and hear sea sounds, very near the real thing, without going far from their own firesides, or if they may not do so today, the time is not far off when they will, for a concerted effort is being made to bring home to the people all that may be "canined" of the movement incident to sailors' life.

In this educational effort—for it is such, purely, undertaken from various angles by various people, but under authority of the United States shipping board, official sponsor for the merchant marine—some novel effects are being worked out, and no detail is being omitted which would add to the value of the finished product.

For example, in due time it may be expected that sailors' songs and sailors' "chanteys"—as sung in forecables and at tasks on deck when Jack the merchant mariner was a personage aloft and ashore, as he is getting to be again—will be reproduced in the records of the family phonograph. "Chanteys" for the Music Machine.

Chanty singing is being revived in the merchant marine, at least on the training ships which are preparing Young America, at the rate of 4,000 lads a month, for service on our vast new commerce fleets, and under the new order of things it will be possible for Bangor, Me., and Mesa, Ariz., to hear in the same hour the actual notes and phrases of such famous chanteys as "Shenandoah," "Bound for the Rio Grande" and "Blow the Man Down," for the record may have them hard and fast before spring flowers bloom again.

Even the nautically classic songs of Charles Dibdin, the song-writer par excellence of the sailor, may not be counted too old, in spite of their 150 years, to find a place beside Caruso, and Galli Cured in the family cabinet of records.

Quite in keeping with the times, in fact, will be the rolling chorus of that noble sentiment to "The Lass Who Loved a Sailor."

But the standing toast that pleased us most  
 Was "The wind that blows and the ship that goes,  
 And the lass that loves a sailor."

Furthermore, if this suggestion of salt is not enough, the landsman whose nearest approach to visualizing

the rolling of the sea has been contemplation of a Western wheat field or the rolling prairie billowing under summer sun, may look upon actual movements of Jack, the merchant mariner, at work and play by going no nearer the sea than his own favorite "movie" theater.

Films are now made of these subjects quite as freely as of the wild-riding broncho buster, or the high-salaried bad man of the hills working assiduously "on location" to cure his desired effects. The only difference is this—these effects are not staged, but real.

The resulting films are of various sorts. One recently completed showed the work of the sailor on sailing ships, such as our grandfathers made their coin and reputation in, while building up a national merchant marine. This type of ship has had a recrudescence, or, as the camera man might say, a strong come-back, as a result of the war.

Some of the more venerable square-riggers have proven a find for the movie people, for they have provided genuine "atmosphere" for sure-selling picture stories of genuine sea life.

Daily Life of Sailors Shown.  
 Setting and reefing topsails and trimming sheets and even the less exciting work of "cutting" the anchor, or serving rigging with chafing gear, have become good material for the camera.

From such pictures as these on a sailing ship for a first reel, the scenario of a recently filmed story on the merchant sailor's life passed on, as the story tellers say, to the next phase, the work of a steamer's crew.

The picturesque sails here were replaced by the steam which took the place of the old-time capstan, with its walk-around movement at the capstan-bars, and its chance for a chantey.

But there is plenty of life and movement aboard a modern cargo carrier of the merchant marine; and even holystoning the deck has interest to the camera man, as a bit of first-hand evidence that he is getting the real thing.

As an epilogue to these graphic chapters on sea life, the cinema operator throws on the screen a reel that would make old Bill Barnacle of the Black Ball packets scratch his poll, could he see it.

It presents a chapter of sea life that Bill Barnacle knew nothing about, but which is tolerably familiar to the young American of today whose thoughts stray toward the sea.

This chapter has to do with present-day methods of training "green hands" on board government training ships, to take their first steps as merchant sailors—methods born of the war, and the country's need of large numbers of young American sailors to man its commerce fleets.

In short, this chapter is the one for which the others serve as a lure—for it contains the real message that is being "put across" in behalf of modern seagoing.

This message is intended for the home folks in a thousand towns that have sent young men to the sea coast for service in this new and strange merchant marine, which has come upon the screen of national events as if by some process of magic. Mother may see her boy, or the like of him, in his blue sailor's uniform of the merchant marine, apprentice on board the big training ship, in all the movements of his work and play. Having seen him, she may feel the sea is not so far off, nor so cruelly rough, as she has thought. If she feels this, the psychology of the new era of carrying the atmosphere of sea life inland will be held by its interpreters to have been correctly interpreted.

## Shun Headlessness.

The nerve-racking chase after self-gratification or material gain often blinds to the nobler sentiments; and the cold, perhaps unintentional, slight, inattention or rude, though thoughtless, rebuff wounds still further an already sore and bleeding soul whose flagging and dejected spirits might have, with a sympathetic glance, a smile of approval, or a welcoming gesture, been set all atime, the harmony to be massed along.—Great Thoughts.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

## Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing-Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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BOSTON, THE CAPITAL OF  
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and the Mecca of thousands who visit its Historic Shrines, Beautiful Churches, Art and Literary Treasures and Attractive Suburbs, extends the welcome hand to all visitors.

## THE UNITED STATES HOTEL

Favorably known as such, for more than three-quarters of a century, is still in the front rank of the Country's leading hotels, and with its up-to-date conveniences, moderate charges, and liberal management, holds the patronage of the business man, savant and tourist.

## The Papyrus Plant.

In the story told by Mrs. Williams, mention is made of papyrus, which was called "papp" in the time when the mummy of her story lived. From that word came the Greek "papyrus" and our English word "paper." The historian Herodotus called it "bublos" and from this the old Greeks got a word "biblion," meaning a book, which we have carried on into our word "Bible." Go to a good dictionary and you will find a long list of words beginning with "biblio" and they are all connected with books.

## The Allotted Span.

The "allotted span" of life is, officially, threescore years and ten. We knew a doctor who declared that if we lived sensibly we should not die till we were 150. Unfortunately, however, we cannot refer you to this gentleman personally for his prescription, as he died a natural death two years ago, at the age of thirty-six.—London Tit-Bits.

## Best Way to Water Plants.

A French botanist, who has experimented with vegetable raising, has determined the exact amount of water necessary for the best growth of various plants. In general, he found that a supply of water administered uninterruptedly drop by drop brought better results than even systematic drenching.

## Many Kinds of Courage.

The essential meaning of courage lies in the word itself. It comes into English by way of the French courage, which comes in turn, from the Latin, cor, meaning "heart." Courage is hearing, keeping the heart steady even in the presence of disturbing conditions. Sometimes it appears in the ability to keep the heart from fluttering when a sudden danger threatens; sometimes in the ability to keep going when life settles down into a grind and the heart would sink to despair but for persistent courage.

## Willfulness and Will.

Do not mistake willfulness for will. Very often the girl who is most determined to get her own way in everything, lacks will power. Will is conducive to self-control, willfulness to a lack of it. The difficulty a girl's proper guardian, her parents and her teachers, encounter in bringing her to do what is expected of her is not the measure of her will, but of her willfulness.—Pennsylvania Grit.

## No Chance to Quarrel.

One day little Laura, who could not talk plainly, was playing with a little boy who could not speak English. When someone asked her how she got along with the little boy, she replied: "Oh, we gets along fine; he can't stand me and I can't stand him."

## Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days, we offer a line of

Fall and Winter Woolens,

comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics at 10 per cent. less than our regular prices. We do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We want to take-up our stock to be the first and to give special satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,  
184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

## LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

We handle the famous L-P Line of Loose Leaf Binders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications.

1,000 LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS.

Ring Binders, Post Binders (Sectional and Whole), Spring Back Holders, and Patent Steel Ledgers.

MERCURY PUB. CO.,

152 THAMES ST.

## NOTICE

OFFICE OF

Newport Gas Light Co.

181 THAMES ST.

No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice.

## Newport

Gas Light Co.

## Heroic Red Cross Doctors.

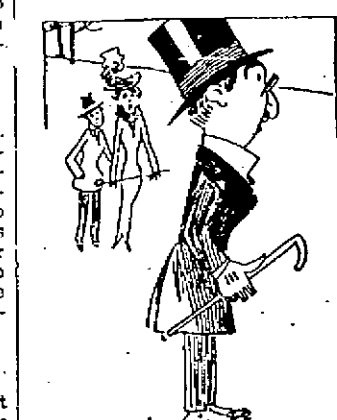
Few incidents will stir Americans with more justified satisfaction than the conduct of two American doctors at Annel, an outpost of Compiègne, on the night of March 25. The patients of their hospital had been evacuated the preceding night. The French surgeons and all the nurses were gone. The Germans were within a half-dozen kilometers and advancing. Heavy artillery, set in the hospital grounds, made a terrific din. But the American ambulance sections kept on coming to Annel Chateau. They did not know where else to go. Two Red Cross doctors, Major Tarnowsky and Major Morehead, stayed on in the deserted chateau. Two canteen women volunteered from Compiègne. The two doctors kept on operating, the canteen women handing them instruments and dressings, the Red Cross truck drivers holding candles and bringing in and carrying out the wounded. A day and a night and a second day the two doctors operated. The crisis passed. The regular attendants returned, the routine was resumed.

## HIS FEAR



"But father is very approachable."  
 "I know it. The—er—difficulty will be in getting away from him."

## THAT VACANT EXPRESSION



Fred—Why do you suppose he has such a vacant expression?  
 Maud—Well, he thinks of himself a good deal.

# The Mercury.

Established by Franklin D. I.  
 PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.  
 Office Telephone 131  
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Saturday, December 28, 1918



A sure sign that the holiday season is over—the January sales are about to open.

That was a great pageant in New York harbor on Thursday, when Uncle Sam's returning fleet was reviewed by Secretary Daniels.

The President made a speech on Christmas Day from the balcony of Buckingham Palace to 200,000 Englishmen. The King and Queen and Mrs. Wilson were there.

At the price at which Government bonds are selling today it looks as though it would be hard sledding to float a fifth loan, which is supposed to come about next April.

Mrs. Wilson, with her husband as aid, is having a royal time with royalty in Europe. She will hardly be content to be simply the wife of a President when she gets home.

Uncle Sam's army that aided the Allies in France is being disbanded at the rate of 30,000 a day. At that rate it will take nearly six months to turn all the soldiers into civilians.

The Red Cross enrollment throughout the country will exceed twenty millions. This certainly is a good showing after all the money that has heretofore been given for war expenses.

Neutral nations are not to be admitted to the peace conference. That would seem to be a just conclusion. Nations that had no part in the war have no claim to participate in the settlement of the great questions brought out by the war.

Champ Clark still thinks he wants to be President and will try again in 1920 for the Democratic nomination. It is said that he and Bryan have buried the hatchet and work together. It was Bryan who kept Champ out of the nomination in 1912.

The people who are now selling Liberty bonds around 94 will one day, and that at no great distance in the future, be sorry. A four and a quarter per cent. Government loan ought to be worth far any day, and the prediction is made by our shrewdest financiers that these bonds will sell at a premium within a year.

The ratification of the federal prohibition amendment by the necessary 36 states before February, 1919, is predicted as certain by William H. Anderson, New York state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. This will mean a bone-dry nation one year from the date of ratification by the 36th state, or before February 1, 1920.

There will be twenty-five countries represented in the Peace Congress which is to assemble soon after the first of January. The delegates and Italy will have five each. The United States, Great Britain, France and Italy will have five each. The other countries will have a smaller number, in proportion to the importance of the country.

The Frankfurt Zeitung says the ex-German Empress will hardly live to see the new year. Her ailment is heart-disease and she has become worse during the past exciting week. The condition of the Kaiserin has had a serious effect on her husband, who is also seriously ill. It is feared that his ear trouble will spread to the brain.

General Manager Wakeman of the Fore River Works denies the statement of Ralph Adams Cram that a die cutter at the works had earned \$224 a day for several weeks, and says no die cutter ever earned that sum in two weeks. The average pay at the Fore River for the past year, he says, was \$27 a week.

The New York Tribune says the French want the border extended to the Rhine, and French statesmen now hope they will be able to bring President Wilson to their point of view. The question of precedence at the peace table will be settled by Wilson and Clemenceau sitting at opposite ends of the table. It would be much more seemly if the president of this great republic did not sit at the table at all.

An Exchange says the conviction is deepening that the cost of food must come down. November showed the first decline in price since the war began. Rival exporting countries have plenty of wheat and are anxious to sell to the world at prices far below our own. England has a good wheat crop, France has a fair crop and it is possible, though not probable, that the opening of the Barlanelles will also increase the supply of this cereal.

## THE METHODIST CENTENARY CELEBRATION

The most intensive evangelistic campaign ever waged by a Protestant denomination will begin in the Methodist Episcopal church throughout the world with Watch Night services New Year's eve in every Methodist church and continue until Easter. In New England 900 Methodist churches will take part.

This tremendous program for bringing about a spiritual awakening of Methodism calls for a united, simultaneous evangelistic series of meetings throughout January, to be followed by educational campaigns on various phases of the Methodist Church Centenary, which has been arranged to appropriately observe the 100th anniversary of the founding of the first Methodist home and foreign missions.

Among the objects of the educational campaign are the bringing of the realization to the laymen of the need of the church for leaders, in the ministry, in the mission fields, and in social and community service. The church will seek methods of reaching the unchurched and of performing real practical service in their communities. A vigorous effort to enroll as members regular attendants will be made.

The general plan for the evangelism campaign has been made by the Department of Evangelism of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extensions for the Joint Centenary Committee.

The Watch-Night service program provides a community sing, a series of talks by Methodist Minute Men, a social hour, an experience hour and sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Cottage prayer services are planned to take the place of the regular prayer meetings for that week. The subsequent week, January 5 to 12, will be observed as a week of prayer or Mobilization week, Jan. 5 to be observed as Service Day, when service flag exercises will be held in all churches. Special prayer and discussion topics during the remainder of the week will be Women's organizations, unit leaders, the community, the work of the official board, young people, and on the last day, special efforts to get unchurched people interested in the services. From then up to Easter the campaign will be continued and efforts made to stimulate the greatest interest in the Centenary.

## GENERAL GOETHALS' CREDIT

An Exchange says: The question is often asked, in view of Secretary Baker's awful incapacity: Who was responsible for the excellent showing that the army finally made? The answer so far as this side of the water goes is twofold—General March and General Goethals.

The Administration was fortunate in its selection of General Pershing to command the A. E. F. It was far less fortunate in its successive selections for the no less important job of chief of staff. It was not until the fifth trial that an officer was appointed who fully measured up to the responsibilities of the position. General March was overseas as chief of artillery, when he was called home to be coming head of the general staff, with special charge of the organization, training and development of the army.

When Senator Chamberlain exposed the hopeless inefficiency of the various supply services of the army under the old regime, the administration tardily called back General Goethals from the retired list and made him assistant chief of staff in charge of army supplies. Goethals found seven different departments dealing with army supplies other than ordnance and air craft, all frequently bidding against one another for the same materials. Everything was in hopeless confusion. He reorganized the supply service by practically abolishing the quartermaster-general's department and then transferring all its officers and the supply officers of the other departments such as medical, signal, engineering, etc. into his new department. When the armistice came in the new organization was running beautifully.

General Goethals is not noted for considering other people's feelings when they stand in the way of getting the job done, whether it be the building of the Panama canal or delivering the supplies for 3,500,000 soldiers. It is notorious that Goethals has no more respect for his civilian superiors in the war department than he had for Denman in the Shipping Board. This time, however, before taking up the job, he demanded the free hand that was denied him when he was building ships.

## SOLD THEIR HONOR

German sailors turned over to the British submarine U-9 in order to earn \$100 each. This was the submarine which torpedoed three British warships early in the war. In consideration of the U-boat's history, Admiral Beatty was willing to forego surrender, but the crew were unwilling to forego the bonus paid by the German government for taking the boats to England. The Koelische Volkzeitung says: "These sailors sold, for \$100, their last poor remnant of honor. We cannot sink lower in the estimation of the world."

Patrolman Edward M. O'Neill, whose beat covers the heart of the shopping district on Thames street, has been presented with a handsome gold wrist watch by a number of ladies who have had occasion to appreciate the value of his services.

The Red Cross Christmas roll call in Newport secured over 7000 members, which is regarded as an extremely creditable showing. Newport has responded well to every call that has been made upon her during the war.

The local coal dealers would like to move more of their supply. The mild weather this winter has made little extra demand, and they anticipate a rush from those who are not yet supplied when real cold weather sets in.

Mr. Albert Crocker Landers of 55 Kay street, Newport, has entered the School of Law of Boston University.

## THE PRESIDENT'S CONFIDENCE IN HIMSELF

"Probably no man ever occupied the White House who seemingly had more confidence in himself than Woodrow Wilson," is the utterance of a prominent member of Congress. "And seldom with less justification. It would be difficult to find an instance of any man prominent in public life who has been compelled so often to acknowledge the unsoundness of his views by radical change of mind. Naturally, the people of the country took Mr. Wilson very largely at his own estimate of himself, but experience has created a widespread conviction that his judgment is an unsafe guide. Substantial citizens finally found themselves unable to accept at its face value language which its author, at his convenience, twisted to mean something flatly contradictory to its plain intent. Having lost confidence in the soundness of judgment of the President, the people last November elected a Congress entertaining different economic views and elected them in direct opposition to the strongest plea ever made by an executive for endorsement. There can be but one meaning to that act of the people—they desire that Congress shall assume its proper place in the American scheme of Government."

"In spite of that expression direct from the people, the President has once more manifested his supreme confidence in himself and has gone to Europe to dictate the American view, point concerning the terms of what will undoubtedly be the most important treaty ever negotiated. Moreover, he went without consulting either the people of the country or their chosen representatives. He directly repudiated that section of the constitution which says that he shall make treaties with the advice of the Senate. Fortunately he cannot overthrow that provision which requires ratification by a two-thirds vote of the Senate."

"Because of this situation, unparalleled in our history, it becomes the duty of the Senate to take every step which can aid it in acting advisedly upon the treaty. Four things the Senate should bear in mind—the President's judgment is not sound, he has repeatedly admitted that it is not sound, the country has agreed that it is not sound, and the country desires Congress to exercise to the full the powers with which it is invested."

"In order to inform its members fully, the Senate should send to Europe at once a carefully selected committee of its ablest members, chosen equally from each of the parties, with instructions to secure all information that will be of use in deciding the course the Senate should pursue when it is confronted by the duty of ratifying or rejecting the treaty as framed. To assume that the Senate will ratify the treaty pro forma is to set at naught the plain provisions of the constitution and to ignore the plain meaning of the vote of the people at the November elections."

## MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Miss Jean Barclay has gone to Providence to visit her sister, Miss Mary Barclay, who is ill with influenza.

On Thursday Mrs. I. L. Sherman entertained the ladies of St. Mary's Church who met for sewing each week.

Mrs. Clarence Stewart and her daughter of Providence have been guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Anthony.

Mrs. Edmund Tanner is seriously ill at her home on Forest avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Barker have closed their home on Turner road and gone to New York for the winter. They will visit their daughters, Mrs. Karl M. Stone and Mrs. George Knapthor.

Newport County Pomona Grange held its regular meeting at Fair Hall. There was a business session when several officers were elected to fill vacancies, but the regular election does not occur until December, 1919. The officers elected were: Lecturer, Mrs. Jesse I. Durfee; Ceres, Miss Mary Martin, the former holders of these offices having resigned. Mr. Jesse I. Durfee, worthy Master, was re-elected director of the Farm Bureau from this Grange. Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham was elected a member of the Executive Committee for 3 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Coggeshall entertained a family party on Christmas Day. The guests included Mrs. Phoebe E. Manchester, Mr. and Mrs. M. Leroy Dennis and son Robert, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Copeland and Mr. and Mrs. William B. Anthony and family.

The Christmas exercises and tree were held at the Berkeley Parish House on Monday evening. The young men gave a most interesting play and there were other numbers on the program. Ice cream and cake were served and the gifts hung on a beautiful tree distributed. Several carols were sung.

Mr. Lawrence Peckham, who is very ill with influenza, is attended by two trained nurses. He is reported as slightly better.

All the members of the family of Mr. Julian Peckham, except himself, are ill with influenza.

All the members of Mr. Joseph Peckham's family are ill. The child who was so seriously ill with bronchial pneumonia, is better and the others are improving.

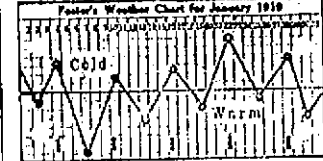
The two Portuguese children living at Mr. James Taber's house, who were taken to the Newport Hospital suffering from diphtheria, died. Three more cases have been taken to the Hospital from St. Paval street.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Anthony of Wyatt Road are entertaining their son, Joseph Anthony, Mrs. Anthony and seven children of Lyndenville, Vt.

There will be no service at Holy Cross Sunday afternoon, as the children will sing their carols at St. Mary's Church at 2:30 o'clock.

A large number of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church gathered in the church on Saturday evening to decorate the church. Refreshments were served after the work was completed. On Sunday the children of the Sunday School sang carols at the church service and Mrs. Harold Peckham sang a solo. The Christmas exercises and tree were held on Christmas Eve.

Dogs were among the hens of Miss Maud Weaver recently, killing 28



## WEATHER BULLETIN

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Dec. 30 to Jan. 2, warm wave Dec. 29 to Jan. 1, cool wave Dec. 31 to Jan. 4. General trend of temperatures will be downward to Jan. 7. Precipitation not excessive. Storms a little more forceful than the average. Fairly good crop weather but some indications not favorable to Winter grain.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Jan. 7 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Jan. 8, plains sections 9, meridian 90, Great Lakes, Middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 10, eastern sections 11, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Jan. 12.

Cold weather is expected near Jan. 7. Some of my readers forget and this makes it necessary for me to repeat that for Jan. 7 means for meridian 90, and you must make the usual allowance as to time, as these disturbances move eastward. This disturbance and others to follow will cause a great rise of temperatures, particularly east of Rockies, from near Jan. 7 to near Jan. 22, and precipitation during that time will be less than usual. Precipitations mean snow, sleet, or rain. The storms that grow out of this disturbance will be of less intensity than usual.

January will average colder than usual; less precipitation than usual; generally not a good cropweather month for Winter grain. The severest storms of the month are expected during the first week. As an average the month will be quiet and dry.

Jupiter will be the most conspicuous planet, brighter than any star, during January, and may be seen in the east soon after sunset. It is near perihelion—its nearest to the Sun—and Earth will be at its nearest to Jupiter, therefore Jupiter will appear larger than it does in any other part of its orbit. Jupiter passes this location about every twelve years. This planet has greater effects, through electro-magnetism on Earth and on everything that exists on Earth and even on Earth's Moon—than does any other planet.

fancy bread hens.

Mr. Charles Kaull and family of Newport have moved into one of Mr. B. W. H. Peckham's cottages on Honanman Hill.

An automobile containing two persons skidded in the mud near Mr. Fred P. Webster's house on Tuesday, struck the bank and overturned. The machine was badly damaged but the occupants were not seriously injured.

Frederick deM. Bertram, Jr., who has been visiting relatives here, has returned to New York. Dr. Frederick deM. Bertram, who is with the U. S. Army as a veterinarian, is in Europe.

## Attila's Hoard Never Found.

Alaric the Goth plundered Rome and got together a vast amount of treasure. When he died, the legends relate, this loot was buried with him at the bottom of the Suentio river, and all the captives/slaves who were forced to build his tomb were slain, so that the Romans might never find his resting place. The rich spoils of Attila, the story runs, were buried in a cave. Neither hoard has ever been discovered.

## Literally.

"When you proposed to the wealthy painter's daughter how did you come out?" "With flying colors. Yes; her dad threw a palette full of paints at me as I beat it from the house."—Knoxville Sentinel.

## Grand Old Man of Liberty.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., was the signer of the Declaration of Independence who lived longest after July 4, 1776. He survived until November 13, 1832.

## Weekly Almanac DECEMBER, 1918

STANDARD TIME.											
	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed
28 Sat	7 18	1 20	2 31	3 47	4 07			29 Sun	7 14	1 21	2 30
29 Sun	7 14	1 21	2 30	3 46	4 06			30 Mon	7 11	1 18	2 27
30 Mon	7 11	1 18	2 27	3 45	4 05			31 Tues	7 13	1 20	2 29
31 Tues	7 13	1 20	2 29	3 46	4 06			1 Wed	7 13	1 20	2 29
1 Wed	7 13	1 20	2 29	3 46	4 06			2 Thurs	7 13	1 20	2 29
2 Thurs	7 13	1 20	2 29	3 46	4 06			3 Fri	7 13	1 20	2 29
3 Fri	7 13	1 20	2 29	3 46	4 06			New Moon, Jan. 21			
New Moon, Jan. 21								First, Jan. 21			
First, Jan. 21								Full Moon, Jan. 16th			
Full Moon, Jan. 16th								At the Naval Hospital			
At the Naval Hospital								Midnight, Jan. 24			
Midnight, Jan. 24								New Moon, Jan. 31st			
New Moon, Jan. 31st											

## Deaths.

In this city, 20th inst., Elizabeth Humphreys, daughter of the late William J. and Mary A. Seaburn.

In this city, 15th inst., Ludwig Ehrhardt, in his 83th year.

In this city, 21st inst., at her home, 1 Cedar street, Lucinda, wife of Wallace Allen.

Passed away in this city, December 22, Edith B. Chase, widow of Raymond W. Chase, and daughter of Charles C. and H. Amelia Stevens.

In this city, December 23, at her home 18 Greenough place, Margaret, widow of Timothy Leary, in her 83th year.

In this city, Dec. 26, John R. Rodriguez (Rogers), age 20, Milburn court.

In this city, Dec. 27, at her home 121 Connection street, Mrs. Silas S. Andrews.

In Cranston, on the 26th inst., Warren Ralph, in the 77th year of his age.

In Cranston, on the 25th inst., E. Harrison Howard, aged 82 years.

## W. T. WILSON

EYES EXAMINED  
 GLASSES FITTED

15 YEARS ON MATHEWSON STREET

Third Floor

TURK'S HEAD BUILDING

Providence R. I.

Thomas A. Miland of Boston has prepared a bill to compel all cities and towns of over 3000 inhabitants to have at least one drug store which shall be open all night and shall have a public telephone. Local officials are to be required to see that the act is carried out and if it is not, then any citizen who suffers damages from their failure shall have the right of action in court against them.

Returning for the second time because of an accident to her steering gear, the new steamer Conhasset returned to her berth at Commonwealth Pier, Boston. The steamer left loaded with steel and supplies for Bordeaux, France. The trouble with the steering gear developed only after she was many miles at sea. The captain put back. Word was received that the steamer was crippled again.

Seventy-seven war workers who expect to be assigned to duty with the American army of occupation, sailed from Boston for Liverpool aboard the White Star liner Canopic. The party included one woman and 35 men, including the Knights of Columbus and 41 male Y. M. C. A. workers who arrived from New York. On its return to the United States the Canopic expects to bring another load of soldiers.

L. A. John Gallishaw, who saw service in both Canadian and American expeditionary forces, being discharged from active fighting each time on account of wounds, has been appointed, an assistant dean of Harvard College. The lieutenant is aiding Dean Yeomans, and the freshman dean, Mr. Mayo in the work of their department, which promises soon to be extremely heavy, with the return of hundreds of soldier-students.

Priv. Charles Edward Gagnier, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Gagnier, of Wilmamstown, Mass., has been awarded a distinguished service cross for extraordinary heroism near Rouen, France, Sept. 30, 1918. The citation says:—"Priv. Gagnier exhibited exceptional bravery in voluntarily leaving shelter, going forward under heavy shell and machine gun fire and bringing back to our lines several wounded comrades."

First Class Private M. J. Cassavetes, secretary and treasurer of the Pan-Epirus society, was discharged at Camp Devens on a special order from Washington, issued in "exceptional circumstances," to permit him to attend the peace conference at Versailles. He will sail soon for Europe to represent his society, which numbers 50,000 in an effort to obtain independence for Epirus. He has been on duty at the camp surgeon's office.

The civil service commission will hold a competitive examination on Jan. 21 to select a successor to the late Postmaster William F. Murray of Boston, who died last September. It will be the first time that a city of Boston's size will have a postmaster chosen under civil service regulations. It is expected that there will be a large number of applicants, including men who have been prominent in political life. The position pays \$3900 a year.

A 24-pound cod, caught by Boston fishermen on George's bank, off Cape Cod, is on its way to France, sought as a gift to President Wilson, to grace the presidential table for the New Year's dinner in Paris. The cod, which is four and one-half feet in length, was caught by the crew of the steam trawler Fish Hawk, the craft that took the place of the Kingsfisher, sunk by a U-boat off Nova Scotia last summer.

Ralph Adams Cram, members of the Boston planning board told the members of the Boston Housing association that he had found at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation, a die cutter who received \$224 for one day's pay. For a period of four months this man averaged \$220 every working day, Mr. Cram said. This, according to Mr. Cram, was considered by men at Fore River to be the record wages paid during the war in American shipbuilding plants.

## EX-AMBASSADOR PAGE DIES.

Diplomat Had Been in Falling Health for a Year.

Pinchurst, N. C.—Walter Hines Page, former ambassador to Great Britain, died here. Mr. Page had been in failing health for more than a year. His resignation of the ambassadorship was due to this fact. He came here several weeks ago in the hope that the dry, piney air of the Carolina mountains might have a beneficial effect. Death was directly due to pulmonary trouble.

## WOULD HURRY SOLDIERS' PAY.

Baker Asks Law to End Delays for Wounded Veterans.

Washington.—Immediate legislation to permit the war department to pay in full soldiers returning from overseas for hospital treatment was asked of Congress by Secretary Baker in letters to Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark. He said 97 per cent of the soldier patients arrive in the United States without service records or other papers showing the date to which they were last paid.

## TURKEYS GIVEN FREE RANGE

Two Broods in One Flock Are Easy to Care for—Larger Number Is Not Favored.

When two turkey hens with broods of about the same age are turned out on free range together they will remain in one flock, and this makes it easier to hunt them up and care for them. It is not a good plan to have more than this number of young turkeys in one flock, because they will all try to get to the water at the same time and be drowned.

## NEW ENGLAND NEWS

### IN TABLOID FORM

#### Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeealand

J. B. Stewart has resigned his position as general manager of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, effective Jan. 1, to accept a position with the Great Northern Paper Company.

Shippin Point Hotel, for fifty years a summer place on Long Island Sound shore has been burned. It had been closed since Labor Day. L. J. Burzagli of New York City was the owner, and the loss is \$20,000.

Appeals by Gov. McCall, Mayor Peters and Director Everett W. Lord of the federal employment service, Boston, resulted in modification of the war department's apparent plan to discharge thousands of men from the Watertown arsenal without sufficient time to permit their absorption into other employment. This modification—consisting of a "part-time employment" scheme—was explained by Gen. T. C. Dickson, commandant at the arsenal, to the committee representing the employes at the plant.

Various matters relating to the improvement of State highways were discussed at the annual meeting of the Maine Automobile Association held at Portland. Directors were chosen as follows: William D. Penne, Lewiston; D. W. Hoegg, Cape Elizabeth; Davis Talbot, Rockland; C. A. Powers, Fort Fairfield; C. S. Richborn, Augusta; F. O. Paton, Rumford; H. C. Buzzell, Belfast; F. J. Redmond, Ellsworth; C. A. Hill, Bangor; A. L. Miller, Auburn; M. Dolan, Portland; J. W. Simpson, York Harbor; L. T. Chase, Lisbon; D. Forrest Perkins, Portland; G. P. Gannett, Augusta; A. C. Wheeler, Brunswick.

President Murlin, in his report to the trustees of Boston University, presented at their annual meeting declares that he cannot join the group who condemn the students' army training corps. Taking it as a whole, he has only praise to it. During the last three years \$1,200,000 have been added to the permanent resources of the university. President Murlin declares that \$6,000,000 more is necessary to meet the pressing needs of the institution. The university will celebrate this year the 50th anniversary of its founding, and he proposes to signalize this anniversary by raising as the first unit of this \$6,000,000 a fund of \$1,000,000.

The Massachusetts State Forestry Association, through its secretary, Harris A. Reynolds, has filed for consideration by the next Legislature a petition for the abolition of the present office of state forester and the transfer of all his rights and duties to a state forest commission of three persons, who shall serve without pay. This commission, under the accompanying bill, would appoint an expert forester as state forester and determine his salary, which would not exceed \$5000 a year. It is provided that the commission develop the interest of returned soldiers and sailors in forestry. The salary of the present state forester, Frank W. Kane, is \$5000 a year.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States will be held in Boston at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Jan. 8, 9 and 10. The league's operations cover forty-three of the important cities and marketing centres of the country. In addition to the delegates to the convention, representatives of kindred organizations, of the railroads, Government departments, State departments of agriculture and agricultural colleges have been invited. The sessions will be open to the public. Prominent in the discussions will be matters involved in the transportation and marketing of foodstuffs during the readjustment period following the war.

Wholesale dealers and retail marketmen of Concord, N. H., are purchasing weekly from out of state markets, large quantities of beets, carrots, potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, turnips, parsnips and other vegetables for which they are paying good prices. It is the desire of the market bureau to secure a list of farmers having these products for sale, that the bureau may direct the dealers where they can purchase direct from the farmers the kind and grade of vegetables which they are now purchasing outside the state to supply their local demands. In order for the farmer to secure this trade, it will be necessary for him to grade and pack his products in a uniform manner so the purchaser may be assured of as good and possibly better quality than he is at present securing from other states.



# GERMANS LOSE 2,000,000 IN WAR

In 6,066,769 Total Casualties There Were 4,750,000 Prussians.

## NAVAL LOSSES INCLUDED.

Number of Officers Killed Up to October 24 Was 44,700—French Dead Total 1,400,000—German Casualties 6,066,769.

Paris.—French soldiers to the number of 1,400,000 were killed during the war, according to a statement by the Socialist deputy, Lucien Volla, in the chamber of deputies during an interpellation of the government on demobilization.

Deputy Volla asked that the soldiers be returned to the soil and the factories without delay and continued: "I betray no secret when I say that the problem of demobilization presents itself thus: We have mobilized 9,000,000 men, we have about 1,400,000 killed, while 800,000 recovered from wounds. We are going to demobilize 1,200,000 reserves, territorials and heads of families."

When the total German casualties are published the number of dead will be about 2,000,000, according to the Cologne Gazette of November 25, a copy of which has been received here. Up to October 25 the total casualties reported were 6,066,769, of whom more than 4,750,000 were Prussians. The total includes the naval casualties, which were 70,000, comprised of more than 25,000 dead, more than 15,000 missing and nearly 20,000 wounded.

Casualty list No. 1,284, published on October 24, according to the Cologne Gazette, placed the number of dead at 1,611,104, the number of wounded at 3,683,149 and the missing at 772,522. The Hun newspaper says that of the number reported missing 180,000 may be considered dead.

The Hun Journal used the word "appalling" in describing the casualties among the officers. The total on October 24 included 44,700 officers killed, 82,400 officers wounded and 13,600 missing, a total of 140,700. The loss in officers alone, the newspaper says, exceeds the total casualties of Germany in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, when the total losses were 120,000.

The total on October 24, which did not include casualty lists from the fighting on the western front after that date, nor the German losses in Palestine, was apportioned by the newspaper as follows among the various army contingents:

Prussia—1,202,000 dead, 2,382,701 wounded, 610,189 missing; total, 4,700,870.

Bavaria—150,858 dead, 303,823 wounded, 72,115 missing; total, 536,696.

Saxony—108,017 dead, 252,027 wounded, 51,787 missing; total, 411,831.

Württemberg—64,507 dead, 155,654 wounded, 16,802 missing; total, 236,963.

Navy—23,802 dead, 28,908 wounded, 15,079 missing; total, 70,500.

With the exception of the naval losses, which show nearly 90 per cent. of Germany's naval personnel in 1917, the total number of German casualties, 6,066,769, reported in the Cologne Gazette of November 25 as having been registered up to October 25, since the war began, approximately agrees with the estimates made abroad, both official and unofficial. The naval casualties, however, go far beyond all foreign estimates and are almost double the British naval loss. The German naval loss is distributed as follows: 25,862 dead, 28,908 wounded, 15,079 missing; total, 70,500.

The British loss at sea, according to a statement of the admiralty on November 26, had been up to November 11, 39,700, distributed as follows: Dead, 33,861; wounded, 5,183; missing, 47; prisoners, 1,175.

## PITH OF THE VICTORY NEWS

President Wilson visits Red Cross hospital at Neuilly, France, and shakes hands and talks individually with 1,200 wounded American soldiers, most of them heroes of Chateau Thierry. He spent four hours in the hospital and expressed admiration for the care bestowed on the men and pleasure for the spirit they showed.

Russia's fate is under serious consideration in London, but no plan has yet been adopted by the allies, who believe that the size of the Bolshevik army has been greatly exaggerated.

A Rhenish official comes forward with a plan for a German federation on American lines, composed of seven states, including Alsace in the Rhineland and incorporating the Polish provinces of Pomerania, Posen and Silesia with Prussia. American flyers shot down 854 German airplanes in the war, while they lost only 271 machines. Count Romanones, Spanish premier, says that Spain is now pro-ally, and the role of neutral in the war was distasteful to her. He is in full accord with President Wilson's scheme for a league of nations.

According to a letter received by Major Harold E. Sweet from Capt. Charles T. Crossman, only 35 men are left of the original company 1, 5th regiment, which went from Attleboro, Mass. and later became a part of the 161st. Capt. Crossman went overseas as 1st lieutenant of the command and later was transferred and promoted to a captaincy.

## MISS MARGARET WILSON.

Doing Her Bit by Singing For Men at the Front.



Paris.—Miss Margaret Wilson, the daughter of the President, has left Paris for a concert tour of thirty days among American troops near Chaumont, where the American headquarters is located.

## SEES GERMANY RUINED

Defeat Greatest Calamity That Has Happened in 2,000 Years.

Rathenau, Head of Great Electrical Industry, Predicts the "Balkanization of Europe."

London.—H. T. Greenwall, the Daily Express correspondent, has interviewed in Berlin Dr. Rathenau, head of the German General Electrical Company, one of the largest employers of labor in Germany. He said:

"Germany is ruined for generations to come. It is the greatest calamity that has happened in any country for 2,000 years. We are ruined politically, industrially and economically."

"All our people here do not yet know the truth. I told the German people that they would lose the war, but everybody scoffed at me."

"We have a population of nearly 70,000,000. Half of them can live on what grows on our soil or is found below it. The other half live on the industries for which all materials have to be bought and paid for by what they sell."

"Now our colonies are going, and Alsace-Lorraine, too, with all the ores and the greater part of the potash production. There is danger of losing other parts of our country, the Danish and so called Polish districts, which in reality are German."

"Then comes the question of indemnities. If the indemnities are high, the interest and repayments will take our savings, and we shall have nothing with which to expand our industries. Black ruin will face us, and there will be a great tide of emigration probably to South America and the far east and certainly to Russia. It will be most dreadful, and the result will be the Balkanization of Europe."

"The disappearance of Germany from a position of importance will be the most dangerous fact in history. Sooner or later the eastern powers will press on the western civilization."

Turning to the food question, Dr. Rathenau said:

"Germany has been hungry for three years, but is not yet starving. Everybody who sees Germany will say that she is not starving now, and that is perfectly true. But if you talk of provisions to be found in Germany you must say truthfully that they will be exhausted in two months, and if you wait until then to send food it will be too late, because 70,000,000 people cannot be fed as easily as, say, 7,000,000 Belgians. Ships are the greatest factor in feeding Germany."

## GERMANS PLAN BIG ARMY.

Government Accepts Hindenburg's Scheme for People's Guard.

London.—The German government has accepted Field Marshal von Hindenburg's plan to form a people's guard or national army, according to a Copenhagen dispatch.

It is said that the German army under this plan will be stronger than ever. All officers have received instructions to keep the details secret. Women will be employed for auxiliary services.

## \$16,000,000,000 NOT EXPENDED.

Sherley Tells of Covering Back of Appropriations.

Washington.—More than \$16,000,000,000 of cash appropriations voted by Congress for war purposes will be unexpended, Representative Sherley (Ky.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, announced. Total appropriations and authorizations voted during the war amounted to about \$57,000,000,000, including \$10,000,000,000 of authorization for wartime loans to foreign governments.

The will of the late Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner of Boston, has been filed in the Suffolk Registry of Probate. He leaves his entire estate, both real and personal, to his widow, Isabella O'Meara, and appoints her executrix without being obliged to give bond.

# GLASS EXHORTS NATION TO THRIFT

Secretary of Treasury Issues Statement, Pointing to Great Financial Needs.

## WANTS ALL BONDS KEPT.

Fifth Liberty Loan Heralded to Meet Heavy Expenses of Army Demobilization—Workers Should Maintain Organizations.

Washington.—Secretary of the Treasury Glass in a statement explaining the necessity for a new Liberty loan next spring and announcing that the issue would be in short term bonds urged the people of the United States not to relax their patriotic efforts in support of the government.

Secretary Glass declared that there is throughout the country a feeling of relaxation and that many persons holding bonds of the first four issues are disposing of them. He warned against such a course, stating that so long as it is necessary for the government to sell bonds it is essential that the purchaser retain them.

The statement of Mr. Glass follows: In assuming the office of secretary of the treasury I desire to say a few words to the American people, and particularly to the splendid organizations of men and women whose unselfish labors, under the leadership of my great predecessor, have made the story of our war finance one of the most glorious chapters in the history of America's part in the war.

Millions of Americans have contributed in the most vital tangible and necessary way to the winning of the war. They have loaned their dollars to their country with no small sacrifice of personal comfort and enjoyment and have given largely of personal effort and service. For all time we have disapproved the slander that Americans are a money loving people, incapable of rising above materialistic things. In the eighteen short months of the war the American people subscribed for \$18,000,000,000 of Liberty bonds and war savings certificates. The banking institutions and the people of the country financed the requirements of the war in anticipation of the Liberty loans and of the taxes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by the purchase of a total of \$12,500,000,000 of treasury certificates of indebtedness, all of which had been retired or provided for out of taxes or bond issue at the time the armistice was signed.

The expenditures of the government, excluding transactions in the principal of the public debt, during the current fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1918, to and including December 18, 1918, exceeded \$9,600,000,000. Expenditures in the month of November, nearly equalled \$2,000,000,000, and in the current month of December, to and including December 18, exceeded \$1,000,000,000. The proceeds of the fourth Liberty loan so far received have all been spent, and the remaining installments payable on subscriptions to that loan will be needed to meet maturing treasury certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of that loan and as yet unpaid.

Since the armistice was signed Secretary McAdoo has estimated that the cash outgo from the treasury during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, will amount to \$18,000,000,000, and much more than half of that amount has already been expended in the five and one-half months which have elapsed. The treaty of peace has not yet been signed, nor any important part of our army demobilized. Production of war materials and supplies had reached the peak at the time the armistice was signed, and the bill incurred during that period of maximum production must be paid.

The treasury must issue another large loan before the end of the fiscal year, and I am entirely in accord with the policy already outlined—that this loan should take the form of bonds of short maturities.

## WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

PARIS.—Ambassador Sharp, speaking at the cornerstone laying of a monument to Wilbur Wright at Le Mans, France, expressed belief that the nations would put a ban upon airplane bombing operations.

LONDON.—T. P. O'Connor declares the conscription issue is still a live one in Great Britain and that in the muddled political situation there it may make trouble for the new Lloyd George ministry.

WASHINGTON.—The federal employment service will aid women for work on farms by a scheme of co-operation approved by Wm. B. Wilson.

PARIS.—A Bolshevik army of four divisions is marching on Mitau, and another force is advancing on Riga in the steady invasion of Estonia and Lithuania.

WASHINGTON.—Demobilization of the home military forces at the rate of 30,000 a day, the goal set less than a month ago by the war department, has been reached, if not exceeded, within the past few days.

NEW YORK.—Flight over the north pole by Capt. Robert A. Bartlett will be made next summer and is backed by Aero Club of America with pledge of \$250,000 to those explorations.

Tangible results of the field artillery training given this fall by the Yale Students' Army Training Corps were seen when Major Samuel A. Welland, commandant, gave second lieutenant's commissions in the Field Artillery Reserve to eighteen members of the Corps.

## LORD CURZON.

Arranged the Details of Wilson's Visit to London.



The former viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, acted for the British war cabinet in the arrangements made by the lord chamberlain for the entertainment of President Wilson while in England.

## FOR GERMAN REPUBLIC

Official Suggests Coblenz as Capital of a Rhineland State.

Would Have Polish Provinces of Pomerania, Posen and Silesia Incorporated With Prussia.

Dresden.—A Rhenish official advances the suggestion for a future Germany composed of seven republics constructed along the lines of the United States as follows:

First—Upper Saxony, composed of the former kingdom of Saxony, with Thuringia, Erfurt, Magdeburg, Anhalt and German Bohemia. Capital, Dresden.

Second—Lower Saxony, with Hanover, Lippe, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Lubeck and Schleswig-Holstein. Capital, Hanover.

Third—Rhineland, with Baden, Alsace, Pfalz, Rhenish Hesse, the Rhine province, Hesse-Nassau and Westphalia. Capital, Coblenz.

Fourth—Swabia, with Wurttemberg and Hohenzollern. Capital, Stuttgart.

Fifth—Bavaria.

Sixth—German Austria, with Tyrol, Carinthia and the Tyrol.

Seventh—Brandenburg and Prussia, with Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Posen and Silesia. Capital, Berlin.

## Professors Want 14 or 15 Republics.

Amsterdam.—The Dusseldorf Nachrichten says that the conference held at Berlin to discuss the new constitution of Germany agreed upon the following fundamentals:

An elected president, to be head of the government with powers midway between those of the President of the United States and the king of England; parliamentary principles to govern the president in forming a cabinet, which will be assisted by delegates of the federal republics to the so called stateshaus, which corresponds to the American Senate. The stateshaus, however, must not interfere with the independence of the individual federal republics, which will number 14 or 15. The participants in the conference included Hugo Preuss, state secretary of the interior; Professor Peters, Professor Max Weber of the University of Heidelberg, and the Austrian Minister Hartman, all well known authorities on constitutional law.

## Hun Minister Expelled.

Luxemburg.—K. von Ruch, German minister to Luxemburg since March, 1914, has, together with his advisers, been expelled from the country by the grand ducal government. Three Luxemburg ministers of state have left the capital for Paris.



## Bathe with the Soap and Apply Ointment

If Cuticura did no more than soothe and heal eczemas, rashes, itchy skin and burnings, bringing speedy comfort to tortured, disfigured men, women and children it would be entitled to the highest praise. But it does more. By using the Soap exclusively for toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then to soothe and heal the first sign of skin troubles, you will in many cases prevent these distressing experiences. No matter what you pay you can get nothing better. Sample Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 37, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c.

## Increasing Power of Unity

Let us all pull together with a strong hand until the tremendous task that we have before us has been completed. There is much for every one to do. Many who cannot serve on the battle field can conserve and save.

Your account is invited.

4 per cent interest Paid on Participation Accounts

## INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

Deposits made on or before November 15th, draw interest from November 1st.

## Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds

Ready for delivery to our customers who have paid in full.

## THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

## SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY  
INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

All Orders Promptly Attended to. All Goods are Pure Absolutely.

Charter 1865 REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Reserve District No. 1

## The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on November 1, 1918.

## RESOURCES

	Dollars	Cts.
1. Loans and discounts including redemptions, (except those shown in 6 and 7).....	\$532,699	48
2. Overdrafts, secured, \$1,158.33; unsecured, \$3,212.77.....	10,110	12
3. U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty Bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness).....		
a. U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value).....	\$100,000	00
b. U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value).....	10,000	00
c. U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged.....	10,000	00
4. Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2 per cent. unpledged.....	50,000	00
5. Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2 per cent. pledged to secure U. S. deposits.....	50,700	00
6. Bonds, Securities, etc., other than U. S. Bonds.....		
a. Bonds (other than U. S. Bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits.....	65,000	00
b. Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged.....	122,052	83
7. Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S. Bonds.....	194,052	83
8. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. subscription).....	23,075	00
9. A value of banking house, owned and unencumbered.....	2,000	00
10. Real estate owned other than banking house.....	13,136	12
11. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks.....	59,329	39
12. Exchanges for clearing house.....	7,443	35
13. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than item 17).....		
14. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer.....	5,000	00
Total.....	\$1,126,103	96

## LIABILITIES

	Dollars	Cts.
15. Capital Stock paid in.....	\$100,000	00
16. Surplus fund.....	65,000	00
17. Undivided profits, other than U. S. Bonds.....	30,228	78
18. U. S. Bonds, interest and taxes paid.....	10,534	87
19. Circulating notes outstanding.....	28,633	91
20. Net amounts due to National Banks.....	59,500	00
21. Net amounts due to banks, bankers and trust companies (other than included in items 31 or 32).....	10,124	71
22. Total of items 15 and 16.....	165,148	60
23. Demand deposits other than bank deposits subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days).....	632,128	82
24. Individual deposits subject to check.....	28,626	13
25. Certified checks.....	1,281	81
26. Dividends unpaid.....	48	00
27. Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, items 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 41.....	632,091	25
Total.....	\$1,126,103	96

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

County of Newport, ss.

I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 1918.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: WM. H. LANGLEY, EDWARD F. PECKHAM, WILLIAM R. HARVEY, Directors.

## Never Give Up.

No matter how old you are you should never give up trying to better your best. The spirit to give up is by far a greater foe than years. When you think right and aim to materialize your thoughts it's wonderful what you can do. So root out the craven ideas of life and keep your eyes turned westward. Forget your years and tackle the young man's task. What you lack in freshness you will make up in good judgment. What you need is the attempt. Only when you make the effort will you really learn what's in you.—Pennsylvania Grit.

## In Boston.

"Where can I get a New England boiled dinner?" "Never heard of it, mister. You can get good kasha over roaster, and here's a chop-suey joint."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## Tack Window Shades.

When the window shade falls off the rod take a shoe string, or any kind of strong tape and put the tack through it. No matter if the children pull on it or the spring breaks, it will not tear off again.



POULTRY

MAIN OBJECTS OF STANDARDS

Aim is to Secure Uniformity and Establish Series of Grades as Basis of Trading.

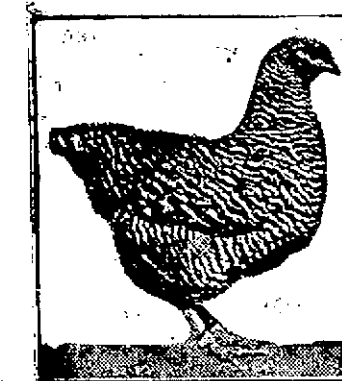
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The object of making standards for poultry is the same as the object of making standards of weight, volume, or quality for any product or commodity; that is, to secure uniformity and establish a series of grades as a basis of trading in the article.

In making standards for poultry which apply in the process of production the principal points considered are size, shape and color.

Size and shape are breed characters and largely determine the practical values of poultry. Many standard breeds are divided into varieties differing in color, but identical in every other respect.

Color is not a primary utility point, but as a secondary point often comes in for special consideration. For example, a white variety and a black variety of the same breed are actually identical in table quality, but because black birds do not dress for the



Mature Early Hatched Pullet.

best as clean and nice looking as white ones. It often happens that they are not reliable.

When a flock of fowls is kept for production only, uniformity in color is much less important than uniformity of size and shape. Yet the more attractive appearance of a flock of birds of the same color justifies selection for color as it can be followed without expending any material point.

When a poultry keeper grows his own stock year after year he ought by all means to use stock of a well-established popular standard breed. By doing so and by selecting as breeders only as many of the best specimens of the flock as are needed to produce the chickens reared each year, a poultry keeper maintains in his flock a highly desirable uniformity of excellence in every practical quality and with little extra care and no extra cost can have a pleasing uniformity in color.

CHICKENS TAKE FIRST PLACE

Some Reasons Why They Lead in Scheme of Poultry Production—Utilize Much Waste.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Chickens, in any general scheme of poultry production, of course must take first place. They are best adapted to general conditions, take a wider range of feeds and convert them, perhaps, with the greatest margin of profit. Chickens, better than any other class of poultry, utilize table scraps and the general run of waste from the kitchen door, all the way from apple and potato parings to sour milk. Chickens far surpass all other kinds of poultry in salvaging waste grain from the stables, from the shed or lot where the cattle are fed, and from hog pens. During the winter months on farms where any considerable number of live stock are kept, the hens would take their living from these sources with only slight additional feeding from time to time. Chickens are great destroyers of insects, including many injurious forms, in yard, pasture and orchard. They utilize also many grasses and weeds, and seeds from the same, that would otherwise be of no use. Except in isolated instances the part of wisdom would be, undoubtedly, to keep more chickens than all other kinds of poultry combined, but there should be, in a majority of cases, some of all the other common kinds of poultry.

Don't Keep Friends Waiting.

Be prompt in keeping social engagements. The man or woman who is invariably late soon merits disrespect for his own convenience and becomes unpopular with his friends. No excuse is compensation to a friend for having to wait for half an hour after the appointed meeting time. In making appointments allow a little time for possible delays—then appear promptly at the hour set—Buddy Bye.

Failure as a Success.

Whether man has had wealth or poverty, failure or success, counts for little when it is past. There is but one question for him to answer, to face boldly and honestly—as an individual alone with his conscience and his destiny. "How will I let that poverty or wealth affect me? If that trial or deprivation has left me better, nobler, then poverty has been riches, failure has been a success."



FARM POULTRY

FOWLS IN WINTER QUARTERS

Careful Handling While Moving Will Prevent Setback in Proper Production of Eggs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The ideal way to manage laying hens is to have suitable houses at maturity, with other yards or ranges suited to the flock while growing, and have each flock of layers occupy the same quarters all their lives. If pullets must be moved from the quarters they have occupied during the growing season every effort should be made to make the change as little disturbing to them as possible. The method of removal will not be the same for all cases and conditions. Each poultry keeper must consider the situation as it exists for his stock and adapt his treatment to the circumstances.

Make the Change Early.

In general it is desirable that pullets be in the houses they are to occupy during the winter three or four weeks before they are expected to lay; but if the pullets are on a good range, and placing them in winter quarters would deprive them of this and make it necessary to put them on winter rations several months earlier than if they remain on the range, it may be better to leave them in the small coops in which they were grown until winter. Then, if they are moved gently and carefully, and special attention is



Contented Flock in Winter Quarters.

given to making them comfortable and contented in their new home, the change may have but slight effect on their egg production.

Whether the change to permanent winter quarters is made before or after laying begins, gentle handling and good treatment will go a long way toward offsetting the unfavorable effects of moving pullets. In reality it is not the change that is the chief disturbing factor but the way the change is made. Rapid and rough handling is bad, yet most persons think it too much bother to handle hens gently and carefully. A little extra time and care in moving pullets makes a difference of weeks and sometimes months in egg production.

To change pullets from one coop to another with the minimum disturbance to egg production, whether the pullet is laying or not, have the new home ready in every detail. It should be clean, the floor covered with litter, all nests and feeding and watering equipment ready for use, with a feed of scratch grain in the litter and the drinking vessel filled with water.

Move the pullets after dark. If only a few birds are to be moved and the distance is short, the best way is to carry them two by two, one under each arm, the legs being grasped by the thumb and fingers and the breast and body of the bird resting on the hand and wrist. In this position the bird feels secure and safe and well treated. When the number of birds and the distance to be traversed make this method too laborious a convenient box or coop should be used, the birds being lifted carefully, one by one, from their places on the roosts to the box. The birds should not be overcrowded and should be taken with the same care from the box on arrival at the new location, where they should be placed on the floor near the rear of the pen.

The first thing the hens will know about their new home will be that as soon as they can see they find feed and drink there. With provision made for litter and nests there is no occasion for an attendant to come into the pen to do anything that in the least disturbs the birds. Every visit to them the first day or two should be for the purpose of doing something which even hens will recognize as done for their welfare. With this treatment the effects of change are not great. It is a little trouble, but it pays.

Prevent Diseases.

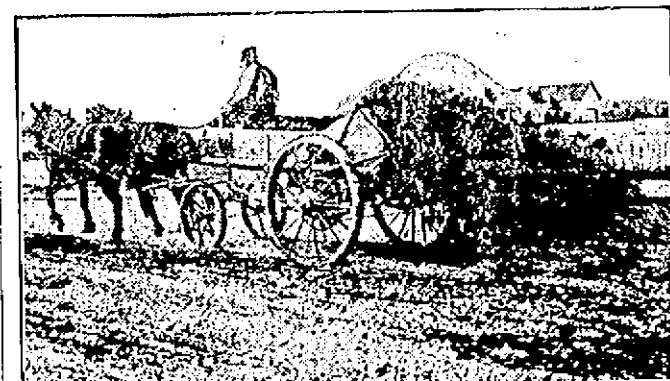
Prevent diseases among chickens by providing sanitary conditions and feeding the poultry with care.

Coops for Ducklings.

The coops for ducklings must be warm and dry and kept sanitary.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years  
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Plummer*

EASTERN FARMERS PRACTICE EFFICIENT HUSBANDRY IN CONSERVING PLANT FOOD



Manure Spreader Causes Uniform Distribution of Fertilizer.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farmers who are confronted with the problem of maintaining soil fertility—important in carrying out increased food production—will find it profitable, the United States department of agriculture suggests, to study the methods of handling barnyard manure practiced in parts of eastern Pennsylvania, where excellent results in adding to crop yields have been secured. These methods are described in Farmers' Bulletin 978, recently published by the department. For over a century it has been the custom in this region to store stable manure in a walled manure yard, partly or wholly covered, in which the stabled animals are allowed to exercise during the day. Manure thrown into such a yard and thoroughly tramped by stock, according to the department's bulletin, loses much less through heating and leaching than does manure piled in the open.

Accumulates in Yards.

Nearly all manure produced on the farms in the region to which the bulletin refers accumulates in the manure yards. All cornstalks, straw and other roughage not used as bedding are added as needed to take up excess liquids. In this way the covered portion of the barnyard not only affords a dry and comfortable shelter for the live stock during the winter months, but it protects the manure so that no leaching occurs. In some instances the corn fodder is run through a cutter, which increases its power of absorption and makes the manure easier to handle. The tramping of the stock packs the manure, so that an even temperature is obtained, which seems to favor proper fermentation, as is evidenced partly by the strong odor of ammonia in the vicinity when the manure

BUY WATCHES TO GET GOLD

Ingenious Scheme of Central Empires to Increase Their Supply of the Precious Metal.

It is an oddity of the world war that the jewelry trade is flourishing. A secret article in the Revue Suisse d'Exportation de Geneve gives an interesting view of this situation and also suggests a method by which the central empires undoubtedly have increased their gold supply—namely, the importation of gold jewelry to be melted into bullion.

In the course of the crisis provoked by the European war we pass from one surprise to another, says the Revue. The belligerent countries, one after another, have imposed measures forbidding the importation of luxuries and watches. In spite of all these difficulties the orders, particularly for gold watches of medium price, are received in increasing numbers by our watchmakers, while those for watches of high and low prices are few.

The jewelry trade has passed through a prosperous period, which is not yet over. In fact, it is at its height. Everything went well so long as there were no abuses, but the time came when jewelry, especially heavy gold chains without much workmanship, began to be exported to the Orient. High prices were paid for these articles. Gold (fine) in Switzerland is valued at about \$720 a kilo (2.2 pounds) and in the Orient, or at Vienna, it is quoted at \$2,400 per kilo. There is, therefore, a considerable margin which allows a large profit to our manufacturers and their agents, also to foreign merchants. These articles, however, are not all destined for Turkey. A great many of them and their way into the central empires.

When steps were taken to check this trade numerous orders for watches with cheap movements in heavy gold cases came flowing into the watch-making centers. These orders were destined for Constantinople. The scheme was perfectly apparent, and government authorities took prompt measures to put a stop to the proceeding.

WAR CROPS HAVE INCREASED

County Agents Boost Hog Production and Sugar Beet Yields in State of Minnesota.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A 7 per cent increase in hog production and a 25 per cent increase in sugar-beet production over the preceding year is the result of campaigns carried on this year by county agents in Minnesota. When the call came for more pork and more sugar as a war emergency, surveys were made in those sections of the state where hogs are raised and where sugar beets are grown profitably. The county agents advised farmers to raise one litter more of pigs and to house and feed them properly. In spite of the fact that there has been a shortage of corn for feeding and that a large number of brood sows and hogs were sold and shipped to neighboring states where corn was more plentiful, the increase in production was made. A larger acreage in sugar beets was also secured through the efforts of the agents.

Must Have Proper Foundation.

The flowers of rhetoric are only acceptable when backed by the essentials of truth and sense. The granite statue, rough hewn though it be, is far more imposing in its simple and stern though rude proportions, than the plaster cast, however elaborately wrought and gilded.—Macaulay.

Persons to Avoid.

Unwelcome are the latter, who makes appointments he never keeps; the consultant, who asks advice he never follows; the boaster, who seeks for praise he does not merit; the complainer, who whines only to be pitied; the talker, who talks only because he loves to talk always.—Selected.

Fifty-Fifty.

Another thing—when a lady walks the street leading a harnessed dog, which gets the most advertising?—Galveston News.

FRINGE ON VEILS

Season's Vogue Provides for the Popular Trimming.

Arrangement of Border Sometimes Covers Mouth and Chin of Wearer—Some Popular Colors.

The present season's vogue for fringe has extended even to veils. Some of these veils are slip-over affairs. That is, the veiling is sewed together and an elastic band arranged at one edge, so that it may be held to the hat. Others are finished at the lower edge and two ends with the fringe, and an elastic band may be used to secure the veil to the hat, or it may be merely draped and planned.

Fall and winter millinery fashions would, at a mere glance, seem to discourage the wearing of veils. Hats are frequently so oddly shaped and trimmed that draping a veil over one of them would seem to be rather a difficult task. Veils, however, are of generous proportions, and they are so uniformly becoming that women simply will not abandon them, regardless of hat shape or size.

The lareen veil is one of the novelties of the season, one-half of it being filmy net or chiffon, while the other half is comparatively heavy, and when draped over the face the lower half of the face is barely visible.

Shetland veillings, always serviceable, are shown this season heavily embroidered in wool. Sometimes the wool embroidery is arranged as a border, covering mouth and chin of the wearer, and again one or two striking flowers are embroidered in wool on the open Shetland mesh.

Navy, taupe, brown and purple are popular veil shades for fall and winter wear.

The new hats for fall feature feathers, either fancy feathers of one kind or another, or ostrich as first favorites in the line-up of trimmings, with bows or self-fabric arranged windmill or airplane fashion; second, and from present indications one of the most popular millinery colors of the fall and winter season is to be a brownish red, or reddish brown, christened "henna." The windows of the smart shops are filled with hats featuring this shade, and it also appears frequently as a trimming touch on smart frocks.

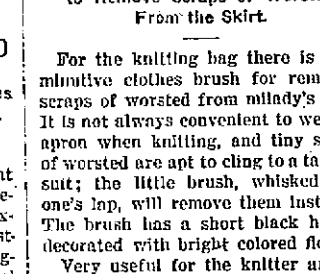
BRUSH FOR BUSY KNITTERS

New Contrivance for the Bag Is Used to Remove Scraps of Worsted From the Skirt.

For the knitting bag there is a diminutive clothes brush for removing scraps of worsted from milady's skirt. It is not always convenient to wear an apron when knitting, and tiny shreds of worsted are apt to cling to a tailored suit; the little brush, whiskered over one's lap, will remove them instantly. The brush has a short black handle, decorated with bright colored flowers. Very useful for the knitter are the small tape measures which wind back on a spool the moment the end is released. Ordinary tape measures are bulky things for the knitting bag and are likely to become snarled with the wool; wooden measuring rules are even more bulky for a small knitting bag, but the tiny, self-winding tape measures take up no more room than a 50-cent piece, and the moment a four-inch purling or a six-inch space of plain knitting on a sock foot is measured off back files the tiny tape into its nickel cover.

SPORT HAT OF BROWN BEAVER

For sport wear this attractive hat of brown beaver will appeal to many. A large, soft bow of brown grosgrain is placed effectively at the front.



Very Sound Asleep. Two men had argued about politics until at length they had come to blows. "Sir," said one with dignity, "you have called me a knave and a fool, you have broken my spectacles, you have punched me twice. I hope you will not rouse the sleeping lion in my breast, for if you should, I cannot tell what may be the consequences."

Scan Well the "Printed Page."

The fact that we read from a printed page sometimes gives a false authority to the thoughts expressed. We remember Rhinegold's indignation, in Kipling's story, when he discovered that Yates had lied "in print." "Have a vigilant eye," says Milton, "how Bookes deameane themselves as well as men, and do sharpest justice on them as malefactors."

First Senate Chaplain.

The first chaplain of the United States senate was Rev. Samuel Provoost of the Episcopal church and bishop of New York. The first chaplain of the house of representatives was Rev. William Lyman of the Presbyterian church. Both officials in the first congress organized after the adoption of the Constitution.

The Razor in Civilization.

Busts of the Caesars show them to have been clean-shaven. Men in the eighteenth century relied still further on the barber's art, for they shaved their heads as well. Hogarth has painted a bean of this period who by some chance had his wig removed, which gives him the look of an elderly baby. The uncouth appearance of the barbarians, which shocked the Romans, was due a good deal to the neglect of these wild men to dress their hair.

SUIT WITH JACKET EFFECT



This chic suit is of navy velours de laine, with collar and facings of tan. A broad girdle, loosely tied at the back, adds a new touch to the likewise new jacket with flare and peplum.

LATE FABRIC FOR LINGERIE

Voile Has Gained Place of Favor and Has an Advantage Over Satin and Silk.

Voile is a fairly new fabric for lingerie, but it has already, in the few months that it has been used for undergarments, gained prestige.

To be sure, voile lingerie ten or twelve years ago would have seemed absurdly unpractical. Voile was too thin, we would have said, too fragile for the hard wear that lingerie must have.

But those statements would have been made in the days before lingerie had had a chance to show its good points. And they would have been made, too, in the days before we used fur and chiffon, tulle and satin for lingerie. Nowadays, of course, satin is considered one of the most durable of fabrics—one is tempted to say undemocratic—in the good old-fashioned way, but undemocratic is now only a part of the mitter, for most of them are made of silk and satin and crepe.

Voile has one advantage over satin and silk in the minds of some women, at least for underwear. They cling to a liking for a regular tubbing fabric for underwear. It matters not to them that satin can be washed in soap and water and ironed; satin does not seem so fresh and clean as cotton of some sort. So to them voile is a welcome addition to the fabrics from which underwear is made.

QUAINT AND PRETTY SWEATER

Short, Sleeveless Garment With Narrow Belt Assists in Solving Problem for Some Makers.

They are undeniably quaint and pretty, those short, sleeveless sweaters, until they start to lose their shape. That happens when the purling begins to give, or where there is no purling at all.

Narrow belts of kid and wee ribbon girdles constitute two answers to this problem of "giving." Still, neither one is especially distinctive or in keeping with the type of garment on which it is used. So a fastidious girl with a bright idea all her own hit upon the plan of the narrow self-girdle. She took quite long strands of the mercerized cotton matching her sweater—six strands, to be exact. These she twisted round and round into some simulation of a monastic cord. Then she weighted the ends snugly about the sweater, then, with self-pompons, tied the girdle again with graceful looseness. The effect was smart to a degree.

And this suggests other things for a clever girl to do along this line. For instance, double strands of the cotton might be loosely plaited, then weighted with long self-tassels. That is certainly an easy thing to do, and such a practical, good-looking thing, when done.

Matinee Caps.

Lovely little matinee caps appear out of hardly more than a few inches of lace, ribbon and swansdown; cambric can be evolved in no time from all kinds of odds and ends which the casual outlooker would never deem fit for the purpose. And this is no time for hesitation. Now, above all others, is the chance to buy while yet we can, so that anything of obviously good value should certainly be snapped up at sight. Quite certainly it can be put to excellent purpose and equally surely it will not soon again be available at anything resembling a reasonable price.

Interested in Firearms.

When brother returned from Sunday school, mamma explained to him that he soon would be old enough to sing in the vested choir and probably would be accepted as a member, if he was a good boy. She emphasized the matter of department and said some who were good and faithful in attendance got to carry the cross in the procession, others to carry flowers. "Do any of them carry revolvers?" little brother inquired.





My husband  
has some  
wild side  
rainy day.  
I know I  
husband's  
brella.

country.

Historical and Genealogical.  
Notes and Queries.

in sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed.

- 1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
- 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
- 3. Make as brief as possible.
- 4. Write on one side of the paper only.
- 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
- 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1918

QUERIES.

10324. SCOTT—Who was Rebecca, wife of John Scott whose son John, born 1664, died 1725 or thereabouts, married Elizabeth Winton.—S. P.

10325. LIPPITT—What are the dates of Mary Lippitt's birth and death. She was the daughter of John and Ann (Grove) Lippitt and the wife of John Burlingame who was born August 1, 1661. John Burlingame and Mary Lippitt had seven children. John, Roger, James, David, Baylingstone, Benjamin and Eliza.—L. L. P.

10326. REYNOLDS—Whom did John Reynolds marry? He was born October 12, 1648 and was killed by the Indians in 1675. He had a daughter Sarah. Did she marry and if so whom?—S. R. B.

ANSWERS.

10308.—E. N. asks for birth and death dates of Mary Mallett, daughter of Thomas and Mary Mallett and wife of Jeremiah Wilcox. E. N. also says that Jeremiah Wilcox was the son of Stephen and Hannah (Hazard) Wilcox.

I believe that E. N. is all wrong about his. It is true that Thomas Mallett mentions in his will his son-in-law Jeremiah Wilcox and wife Mary. Hence the natural inference that Mary was daughter of Thomas Mallett. But she wasn't. She was daughter of Samuel Wilcox of Dartmouth and Mary, daughter of William Wood of same place. This Samuel Wilcox was son of Daniel.

Mallett calls Jeremiah Wilcox his son-in-law because he (Mallett) had married the widow of Samuel Wilcox. "Son-in-law" was equivalent to our "step-son." And Mary, whom Mallett mentions as Jeremiah's wife was no relation of the testator as far as we know.

After Mallett's death his widow married John Sanford of Newport. Her tomb with the Sanford arms is still extant.

Jeremiah Wilcox, born 1683, had a brother William who died young, and a sister Mary, born 1688, who married Capt. Thomas Brooks.

I don't know the family name of Jeremiah's wife Mary, except that it was not Mallett.

Mallett was high sheriff of Newport and a man of prominence. He came from Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, England. T. W.

THE QUESTION BOX

All questions to be answered in the issue of the current week must be received at the Mercury Office not later than Tuesday. This column is conducted in co-operation with the Newport County Farm Bureau, all questions being referred to the County Agent and Home Demonstration Agent for their answer.

Question: How should I store winter squashes to insure their keeping?—C. B. T.

Answer: Squashes require a dry, cool atmosphere in order to keep well. An attic room often makes a good place. Any place that is dry and where the temperature does not get as low as freezing will answer. The average cellar is not suitable, as dampness soon causes a molding and rotting of the squashes.

Question: Can you give me a remedy for lice on cattle?—P. T. M.

Answer: Nicotine Sulphate or "Black Leaf 40," 1/2 pint in a pail of water is one of the surest remedies. This mixture should be sprayed over the cattle taking care to thoroughly cover every part of the body. The greatest objections to it are, that it is likely to burn the animal if applied too strong; and that spraying with a liquid in cold weather is likely to cause colds and sickness among the animals. Unless great care is used after its application.

Another remedy nearly as efficient and without these objectionable qualities can be made at home from the following formula:

- 1/2 pint Crude Carbolic Acid
  - 1 pint Gasoline
  - 10 lbs. plaster of paris
- Mix the liquids together and add a little of the plaster at a time, stirring continuously until all the plaster has been worked in, a comparatively dry powder will result. Rub this powder into the hair of the animal on all parts of the body. Repeat the application in one week.

Question: What can you recommend for worms in hogs?—C. F. R.

Answer: One of the best remedies for worms in swine is a mixture of equal parts, by weight, of salt, sulphur and charcoal. Place the mixture in a box in the pen where the swine can have access to it at all times and keep a liberal supply of clean drinking water before them at all times. If the self-feeding system is used and dry grain fed, the mixture may be added to the regular grain ration at the rate of 3 lbs. of the mixture to every 100 lbs. of grain.

Would Not Tolerate Sedition. By the act of the New York legislature of March 30, 1781, provision was made to punish more effectually adherents to the king. It enacted that anyone who preached, taught, spoke, wrote, or printed that the king of Great Britain had dominion in New York or who seduced the allegiance of anyone in the state was guilty of a felony without benefit of clergy, though the court could commute the sentence from death to serve for three years in the navy of the United States.

"MADE IN U. S. A."

It is suggested that there is no need of using a "Made-in-America" label on American goods to distinguish them from articles made in Germany. But that is not the only purpose of the proposed brand. What we want is the use of goods made here as against goods made in any other land, either enemy or ally. America should produce or manufacture every commodity needed for home use, so far as practicable. When we must buy abroad, we should buy from those with whom we have been associated in the war for preservation of international rights. Only as a last resort should we buy from the Hun. It is a strange type of American who will buy goods made by men or women who spent in the faces of American soldiers as they were conducted as prisoners of war through German territory. But regardless of that, America should produce a class of goods of which Americans can be proud, and, in order to spread the fame of those goods, they should bear the brand, "Made in America," or "Made in U. S. A."

INFLUENZA SAFEGUARDS

The following recommendations are offered by eminent doctors in the State:

Influenza is chiefly spread by droplets from the mouth and nose in talking, coughing and sneezing.

Keep at arm's length from everybody and the chance of thus getting it is small.

Don't go where you have to crowd close to others.

Don't let people talk in your face.

Put an influenza patient to bed at once in a separate bed and separate room.

Give a hot drink, cover warmly, put hot water bottles about the patient. This is to bring on a sweat.

After the sweat has dried off the patient, open windows wide and keep them so. Do not let the patient get chilled, but do not pile on bedclothes.

Give a little nourishment, mostly milk.

Keep the bowels open.

The Democratic party has been rebuked at the polls but it will not reverse its socialistic tendencies as long as it has an opportunity to strengthen its power over industry. The people must tell their public servants what they think of government ownership.

Hun Palindrome.

The longest single-word palindromes in the English language are said to be "reviver" and "rotator," each containing seven letters. A friend of ours has discovered one of nine letters, viz., "detamined," which may or may not be in the dictionaries. The Germans, however, have a palindrome of no less than thirteen letters, "reilefelfeller," meaning relief columns.—Boston Transcript.

Young Financier.

Newell entered his father's study one day much excited and out of breath. "Oh, papa," he said, "a man out in the street has some pigeons for sale, and I just lack 24 cents of having enough to buy one. Won't you give me that much?" As the father handed over the desired amount he asked how much the pigeons were worth. As the small boy hurried away he shouted back: "Twenty-five cents."

Cause of Sun's Eclipse.

Eclipses of the sun are caused by the moon coming between the earth and the sun in such manner as to obscure the sun or a portion of it from the view of a section of the earth. An eclipse of the moon results when the earth comes between the sun and the moon so that the shadow of the earth falls upon the whole or a part of that portion of the moon visible to the earth.

Dead Civilizations.

We think ours a wonderful civilization, and it is, in a way, notwithstanding the shadows that rest upon its soul. But there have been civilizations almost, if not quite, as splendid as our own. And they are gone—indeed, so dead that not a tombstone remains to mark the grave.—Christian Herald.

Frog's Appetite.

The common green frog has been discovered to possess an insatiable greed for wasps. This extraordinary appetite does not seem to be in the least checked by an occasional sting. The protecting color of the frog, which sits motionless upon leaves, no doubt deludes the most wary of insects into a sense of security.

Friendships Good and Bad.

There are three friendships which are advantageous: Friendship with the upright, with the sincere, and with the man of much observation. Friendship with a man of specious airs, with the insinuatingly soft, and with the glib-tongued, these are injurious.—Confucius.

Wouldn't Scare Doggie.

Margaret was desperately afraid of dogs. As she saw one approaching, the other day, she ran to her father, trying to hide beside him, saying: "Papa, let me hide by you till doggie passes; he's afraid of me."

Long Siege.

It must be pretty tough to be a giraffe with that all-the-way-down kind of sore throat, but just think of being an ostrich with rheumatism in yer talgs.

Fighters and Thinkers.

Behind the fighters must work the thinkers, for fighting without thinking will never accomplish anything.—W. H. P. Faunce.

Two Noble Qualities.

Innocence in genius and candor in power are both noble qualities.—Madame de Staël.

AWAY WITH MONEY

Japanese Idea of a Paradise of Peace.

Claim Made That Complete Abolition of "Filthy Lucre" Would Promote Equality in Public Life of Mankind.—Ticket System Urged.

We will make here a suggestion which furnishes us a method to prevent the appearance of the rich, and avert the consequent result of the difference between rich and poor. The suggestion consists of the entire disuse of the money over the world, in order to give the struggle for existence a check, to make away with the difference of rich and poor, and thus to promote peace and equality in the public life of mankind.

It is through the medium of the money that wealth is accumulated, and the accumulation entails the difference of rich and poor, with its resultant struggle for existence.

This state of things is most undesirable. The end of mankind is not to be proud of individual talent or ability, but to co-enjoy the peace of the world, just as in a family, and any cause which brings about any inequality in public life must be radically eliminated. It is for this reason that we dare to suggest the disuse of the money to prevent the difference of rich and poor.

What crafty fellow ever produced the money for use in human life? Of course, nationalization of various valuables, such as gold, silver, jewels, etc., shall be implied in the disuse of the money and their ownership by individuals be prohibited. Such valuables retain their value only when they are used as a means of inequality, but will be nothing more than those pebbles on the road when equality is to be prevalent. They may have some value in giving us a good feeling on account of their elegance, then they may be used, under public ownership, for the decoration of shrines, temples, churches, halls, and many other like buildings to the common pleasure of the public at large.

Most complicated troubles may arise from the adjustment of properties after the enforcement of the disuse of the money. With the proposed suggestion mines, railroads, ships, electric and gas plants, waterworks, and many other properties essential to the common interest of a nation shall be transferred to the national ownership, not to say of the nationalization of land, and they shall be equally compensated for, as for the confiscation of money, and several bonds, with a kind of registration bond newly issued for the purpose, which should have the characteristic of a "temporary" transitional means, until an improved feature makes its appearance in a new society.

In other regards individuals may be permitted to retain their own property, personal and real, and maintain their professions or occupations. Transactions shall be carried on by the exchange of kind in kind, or barter. But as barter is too inconvenient to be enforced, a ticket system may be taken for the remedy of this defect. As has been stated, our ideal disuse of the money does not admit any accumulation of wealth, and so the tickets shall be given each a certain period of time, say 10, 20, 30 years or more, during which they can be in use, and after which their circulation ceases. When this is accomplished, there can be no more complaints, no more dissatisfactions, no more contradictions, and the world will be reorganized into a paradise of peace.—Seijiro Bawa-shima in Dai Nippon.

Not Too Tired to Fight.

Among the cheering anecdotes Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant reports in an article on the present French-American offensive, none raise more sanguine hopes of allied victory than this:

Somewhat over a month ago a French general encountered an American colonel of infantry below Chateau-Thierry.

"How long have your men been on the march?" asked the general.

"Thirty-six hours."

"Then of course they are too tired to go in."

"Not at all—they'll go right in."

"Can you stop the Germans?"

"Certainly we can stop them."

It was thus that an American infantry regiment and five batteries of artillery were thrown straight across the road from Metz to Paris. The Germans not only did not advance one step farther along that road; they were immediately driven back by the Americans and their re-enforcements at Boursches, at Chateau-Thierry, and the Bois de Belleau.—Detroit News.

Acre of Bananas.

In India and the Malay peninsula the produce from one acre of bananas—or plantains, as the fruit is termed in that region—will support a much greater number of people than a similar area under any other crop. Plantain meal is made by stripping off the husk, slicing the core, drying it in the sun and then reducing it to powder, and finally sifting. It is calculated that the fresh core will give 40 per cent of meal, and that an acre of average quality will yield over a ton.

Strive to Keep Sweet.

Some folks are the very picture of misery. Their mouths are so constantly in a sour pout that they get ugly before they get gray. The kiddies take to their heels when they see the nagger coming down the street. Objectors are always wanting a new boss. Dismal old age stares the unfortunate victim in the face and he's bound to get soured on the world for the world has little to offer him. You can't take such risks.—Exchange.

THE GRANDEST XMAS YOU EVER EXPERIENCED

A Christmas when every gift carries truest expressions of the real Christmas spirit, not a carnival of useless exchange of useless things, given for the sake of giving, but a holiday of service, each gift displaying the giver's endeavor to fill each life a little fuller of sunshine and happiness.

Our Christmas stocks abound with just such gifts of usefulness, gifts that will make life's labors sweeter and its pleasures more prolonged; gifts that will not tax their purse but will accomplish the purpose.

**Splendid Easy Chairs**  
Upholstered in imitation leather. \$15.00

**Knitting Chairs**  
For mother, quaint Colonial designs in mahogany finish. \$8.00

**Knitting Stands**  
With yarn winders and ball holder, mahogany finish and solid mahogany. From \$4.00

**Sewing Tables**  
The correct Martha Washington type in solid mahogany with fluted legs. \$16.50

**Book Holders**  
Charming arrangements for keeping orderly the books in use; solid mahogany. \$7.50

**Kitchen Cabinets**  
The joy of the painstaking housewife, all white enamel. \$35.00

**Box Couches**  
A big storage chest 2 1/2 feet wide by 6 feet long, topped with a most luxurious bed couch—limitless in usefulness. \$25.00

**Foot Rests**  
Of genuine Spanish leather—worth half again the price. \$2.50

**Carpet Sweepers**  
The famous Majestic, made to sell at \$3.50. \$2.50

**Folding Tables**  
Felt covered, light as a feather. \$2.50

The Store that Adds so Much to the Joys of Home Life  
**TITUS'**  
Finest Xmas Shop in Town  
225-229 Thames Street - Newport, R. I.

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICE**  
Newport, December 14th, 1918.  
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of EDWARD MORAN, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

**GUARDIAN'S NOTICE**  
Newport, December 21st, 1918.  
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the estate of WILLIAM R. DENNISTON, minor, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

**GUARDIAN'S NOTICE**  
Newport, December 21st, 1918.  
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the estate of WILLIAM R. DENNISTON, minor, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

**NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK**  
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Newport National Bank will be held at the Bank Building, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1919, at eleven o'clock a. m., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK**  
For the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at their Banking room, 35 Washington Square, Tuesday, January 14th, 1919, at 3 o'clock p. m.

**NOTICE**  
To prevent water pipes from freezing people are requested to shut off the water at the shut off in the cellar of all houses. If water is allowed to run as a means to prevent freezing the water supply for Newport will soon be exhausted. For yesterday and last night the consumption of water increased 700,000 gallons. With the ponds and reservoirs frozen, and the quantity of water in storage less than one month ago, unless the greatest care in the use of water is practiced serious conditions will soon confront this city.

**NEWPORT WATER WORKS**  
Newport, R. I., Dec. 7, 1918.

**Get the Genuine and Avoid Waste**  
**MORGAN'S SAPOLIO**  
SCOURING SOAP  
Economy in Every Cake

Lieutenant and Mrs. Roderick MacLeod are spending a few days in Portsmouth as the guests of Mrs. MacLeod's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Macomber.

**Popular Japanese Flowers.**  
Ten of the most popular flowers in Japan are: Apricot, cherry, chrysanthemum, iris, lily, morning glory, peony, plum, quince and the ever-present wisteria.

**WANTED**  
A copy of the Newport Mercury dated MARCH 2, 1918. Suitable price will be paid upon presentation at the MERCURY OFFICE.

Meet me at Barney's.

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE

Now is the time TO PLACE YOUR ORDERS FOR

Toasters, Grills, Irons and Electrical Appliances

For the HOLIDAY SEASON

Our stock is complete but limited in quantity. The supply is also limited and delivery uncertain. Now is the time to save Coal, Time and Money.

**BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY CO.**

ILLUMINATING DEPARTMENT  
Phone 27 449 Thames St.

**To NEW YORK FALL RIVER LINE**

Lv. Long Wharf daily at 9.30 P. M.  
Ticket Office on the Wharf

**NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES**

**Mackenzie & Winslow**  
(INCORPORATED)  
Dealers in

**HAY, STRAW, GRAIN**

**POULTRY SUPPLIES SALT**

Agent for H. C. Anthony's

**GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS**

Store: 162 BROADWAY Phone 181  
Elevator: MARSH ST. Phone 208

**Jamestown Agency**  
ALTON F. COGGESHALL  
Naragansett Ave Phone 20208

**WINTER SHOES**  
Complete lines of Winter Weight Shoes for Men, Women and Children.

**High Cut Storm Boots**  
For Boys

**RUBBERS, ARCTICS and RUBBER BOOTS**

**MEN'S HEAVY WORK SHOES**  
Black or Tan Grain \$4.00 a pair

**The T. Mumford Seabury Co.**  
214 Thames Street.  
Tel. 787

**FOR SALE**  
Two-ton Electric Truck at very low price Address BOX 25 MERCURY OFFICE.